RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 178 BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
31 July	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	BANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	BANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	BANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	BANPURA ..		16,585
9 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
3 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847

X Through steamers from Australia hav limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

§Extra Steamer at following reduced rates —
1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
29th July	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO-STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
10th Aug.	JEYPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
25th ,,	ALIPORE*	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo,

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
28th July	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
30th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th Aug.	TAKLIWA ..	East & South Africa.

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xTOYOOKAMARU	7098	21 July	29 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	31 July	12 Aug.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug
*AWA MARU	3028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

*Passenger Steamers.
xFor Muticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

GET YOUR CLOTHES
MADE AT
E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms.

Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs.

Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BANKING

The Eastern Bank, Limited

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,590,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIU,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No 207.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
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Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1922 Rs.	1923 Rs.	1924 Rs.	1925 Rs.
New Business	57,81,000	59,04,000	62,93,500	67,25,500
New Premium Income	2,97,644	3,10,541	3,22,267	3,43,794
Premium Income..	13,96,769	15,26,608	16,54,247	17,83,154
Life Assurance Fund	50,86,586	60,29,963	70,24,263	82,70,393

Please send for particulars to :—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : : BOMBAY.

The Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15 994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS. ITS Great Age. Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But
Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with or w payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to :—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

Telegrams: ALUMINIUM, Bombay.
REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
Telephone: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES Manufactured of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in Caps of all kinds, Country and Foreign made and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced AGRICULTURIST, B.Ag., having a special knowledge of cotton growing cultivation. Apply with testimonials, salary, Box No. 1763, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3548

WANTED—A qualified DRAWING TEACHER. Apply sharp to the CHAIRMAN, E. M. High School, Borsad, District Kaira, with testimonials and stating terms.
A R3544

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS honest and active for Central Provinces, Khandesh, Deccan and Bombay. Liberal commission and bonus, all facilities given. Apply to THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Men, everywhere. Desirous earning money. Full details against 5 annas stamp: BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3417

WANTED—CANDIDATES for OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes. Apply to the MANAGER, The HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.
A R3518

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experienced and competent GENERAL MANAGER to incorporate and manage a limited concern for the sale of "O S S A", THE LATEST PERFECTION IN SEWING MACHINES, in the important towns of India, in Cash and Hire Purchase system. Also some Managers and Canvassers as well as Local Agents who can invest Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000 against a guaranteed profit of Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 monthly. Apply to MIHRUDDIN & CO., Sole Agents for India, AMRITSAR.
A R3542

WANTED. — MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank Limited, to be opened very shortly in Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or Government Papers essential. Please apply with all particulars stating what cash security he can deposit and pay acceptable, to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra U.P.
A 26976

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Ripon Road SHOP BLOCK ROOMS of Hakim Building, for rent and particular apply BHAYA, within, or Box No. 1764, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 3550

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

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THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Short-hand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Offers sound coaching (personally and through post) for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTS (F. C. R. A.), Specialised Banking (A. I. B.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other exams. Nearly two thousand students successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrolments still proceeding. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Before joining other Institution please investigate the services rendered by this College. Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL AND CLERICAL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION—Special classes will be opened at the ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY from 2nd August, 1926, to prepare students for the above examination. The courses for the examination are arranged to meet the demands of Commercial Houses and Government Offices. Students, who have passed the A. V. STANDARD V EXAMINATION are eligible for admission, and will be allowed to appear at the examination to be held in APRIL, 1928. Those who have passed the SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION, will be allowed to appear in APRIL, 1927. Fees Rs. 6 per mensem. Special arrangements will be made for those who wish to receive training in one or more commercial subjects. Fees Rs. 1-8-0 per subject per mensem. For enrolment and further particulars, apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL, ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.
M 27035

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS.—Desai's Coaching Class in Mathematics meets every evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. For sure success join early.
M R3539

PERSONAL.

GERRY MUNSHI & CO., discontinued their business as Contractors.
P R3551

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

Bombay Chronicle,

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NE PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July. Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

ICE MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA, Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies new ICE MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R3236

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 9, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts. opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.	
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 14th August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NENSEY SHIVJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26-7-1926.
27036

FOR SALE

EIGHT LION CUBS (5 male and 3 female) of 3 to 11 months old in good healthy condition are available for sale. For particulars of price, etc., apply to "The SUPERINTENDENT, Shri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.
26995

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st August, 1926.

There will be no change in the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, which will remain at 3½ per cent. per annum.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE, (Offg),
Managing Governors.

Bombay, 12th July, 1926. 26945

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

WANTED—CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, for the Amritsar Municipal Electric Supply with the following qualifications:—

(1) Must have five years' experience of a Steam Set Power House. It may be noted that two High Speed James Howden Engines of 150 K.W. each, are at present running with two Babcock and Wilcox double drum Water Tube Boilers and a third Boiler of same capacity is under erection.

(2) Must be experienced also in erection and maintenance of D.C. and A.C. system.

(3) Must possess at least diplomas of A.M.I.E.E. and A.M.I.M.E.

(4) Pay Rs. 600—50—900; start according to qualifications with the benefit of Provident Fund at 6¼ per cent. and Motor Car Allowance Rs. 100 p.m. The Fundamental rules will apply for leave, etc.

(5) Applications stating age must reach the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Amritsar by 10 a.m. on 10-8-1926.

(6) The selected candidate will have to join duty immediately.

K. CHAND,
Chief Electrical Engineer,
Municipal Committee, AMRITSAR.
27029

BONA-FIDE AUCTION.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of properties at Goghari Mohalla and Falkland Road on THURSDAY, 29th July, 1926, at 4 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. respectively by Messrs. BENNETT AND COMPANY under instructions of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert.
27012

TENDERS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, up to 1.0 p.m. (S. T.) on 4th August, 1926.

Form of Tender at Re. 1 each can be obtained from the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Parel.

Tenderers will be required to pay a sum of Rs. 500 in cash as earnest money direct to the Treasurer, Broad Gauge system, Bombay, and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Bombay, dated 23rd July, 1926.
27023

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3875 of 1923.

AKBARALLI MOOSABHAI RAJA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mirza Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus

ABDUL HUSEIN SULEMANJI, a firm, carrying on business at Mirza Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

LET all parties appear before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 5th day of August, 1926, at 11-30 o'clock at the time of an application on behalf of the Plaintiff for an Order to give liberty to him to execute the Decree herein, dated the 29th January, 1924, against Huseinji Abdulji and Rasulji Abdulji as partners in the Defendant firm and for costs of this Application and Order.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1926.

PIROJSHAH BOMANJI CHOKSI,
for Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher & Hiralal,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

This Summons has been taken out by Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Plaintiff's Attorneys. The affidavit of Taheralli Mahomedally affirmed on 19th day of July, 1926, in support of this summons is herewith sent.

To,
HUSEINJI ABDULJI,
and
RASULJI ABDULJI.

Prothonotary's Office,
Original Side, High Court, Bombay,
Registered
This 19th day of July, 1926. 27034

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 279 of 1921.

TAHERALLI KAJIJI MAHOMEDALLI ..... Plaintiff

versus

HAJI UMAR HAJI MANECK. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1922, and the Judge's order herein, dated 18th October, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the direction of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on WEDNESDAY, 28th July, 1926, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and eighty (3180) square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of a land admeasuring 3,651 square yards) and bearing Collector's Non-Agricultural Survey No. 56 of Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District and bounded, on or towards the East by the Public Road, called 30 feet road, on or towards the West by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the South by the Ghod Bunder Road and on or towards the North partly by the property of Dhunjishaw Cooverji Gazder and others and partly by the Mang Lane and the building whereon are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under houses Nos. 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 389, 389a, 390 and 395.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26959

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of GANPAT MORESHWAR JAYAKAR or JAYKAR, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor, doing business as a Photographer at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

BABLIBAI, widow of Bhagwantrao Narayan Talpade, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Inhabitant, residing at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort, and (2) SOKARIEAI MORESHWAR JAYAKAR, also of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort, both sisters and only heirs of the deceased under Hindu Law ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 17th day of July, 1926.

Messrs. DIVEKAR & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
27033

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Kazi's Dhabba, Matta Pole, Ahmedabad City.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Watson's Annexe, No. 57, Apollo Bunder, valuable furniture, glass, crockery, and platedware, dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield suite, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, one sweet toned cottage piano, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, nearly new China matting, cabinets, writing tables, phonograph, wall clocks, etc., etc.

The property of E. Leymour Lynne, Esq, and others.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Underwriters and office concerned:—

2 Pcs Bleached Dhooties (0|2377-0|2369).
26 Pcs White Shirtings (0|6241-0|2341).
6 Pcs. Fancy Chintz Gagras (0|6274-293 yds).

One lot of platedware consisting of plated champagne glasses, coffee sets Liquer Sets, round trays etc.

One of furniture such as dining tables, chairs, cupboards, show cases, chest of drawers, dressing tables, cieling fans etc.

1 Elaborately carved ivory table (damaged) a specimen of Indian Art.

By order of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—

One lot unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparels, Dhoties, umbrellas, copper utensils, etc., etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., guardian for Veraljal Purshotumdas (a Lunatic.)

Gold chain, bangles, buttons, silver kadi, etc., etc.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

By order of Municipal Assessor and Collector, Bombay:—

1 Victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 29th July, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Campbell Park, R.I.M., Dockyard, the very valuable and handsome specially made to order household furniture of best Moulmein teak, solid sliding dining table, leather lined chairs, fancy sideboard and dinner waggons, serving table, carpets, large refrigerator, rich glass, crockery and platedware, by Reed and Barton, Elkington, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, some very old pieces of blackwood carved furniture, complete suite of Jacobean drawing room furniture, English cabinet, ornaments, one sweet toned cottage piano "Monington and Weston" American roll top office desk, sundry tables and chairs, a pair of specially made wooden bedsteads with box spring mattress, and two brass bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, baby cupboards, lounge chairs, store cupboards, utensils, meat-safes, etc., etc. One "Fiat" Landaulette motor car in perfect running order.

The property of F. Williams, Esq., Constructor, R.I.M. Dockyard. Proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE DIAMOND MILLS."

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. the Official Liquidator of "The Diamond Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August next, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the mill premises at DeLisle Road, the immoveable properties along with the buildings and the machinery lying therein.

The land admeasures about 28,961 square yards of foras and leasehold tenure land and is situate on the west side of DeLisle Road, under Collector's different numbers.

The machinery consists of engines, boilers, about 34,552 spindles, about 738 looms, tools, electric installations, implements, plants, accessories, humidifiers, etc., etc.

(LOT NO. 2):—All that piece of land admeasuring about 556 square yards together with the old and dilapidated chawl standing thereon situate at DeLisle Road (forming part of a larger area admeasuring about 1,137 square yards) and bearing Collectors old Nos. 82, 666/67, 690, 737, 710, 727, 729, 732, 740, New No. 1/11981, New Survey No. 1/2704, Cadastral New Survey No. 74, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 2251 (3), Street No. 300 B and bounded on the North, West and South by the property of the Diamond Mills on the East by the newly erected chawl of Abdeally Kaderbhoy, Esufaly Kaderbhoy and Taheralli Mahomedally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned and for details of the machinery apply to the Official Liquidator at his office at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

BENNETT AND CO.

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AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT OLD HANUMAN LANE, KALBADEVI ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Appeal No. 1424.

Suit No. 2 of 1897.

Haridas Liladhar ..... Appellant.

Vs.

Vallabhdas Khimji and ors. ... Respondent.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Karsandas Dharamsey and Haridas Liladhar the Surviving Trustees of the Trust Deed dated 10th April, 1913, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 15th July 1925 of the Appellate Court herein, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st day of July, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 445 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 684, New Nos. 3133, 3141, Old Survey No. 39, New Survey No. 1651, Cadastral Survey No. 856 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1464 and 1465, Street Nos. 103, 105, 107, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the house formerly belonging to Purshotam Govindji but now to Narsey Padamsey, on or towards the West by the house of Naranji Mulji, on or towards the North by the said Old Hanuman Lane and on or towards the South by the Oart belonging to Thacker Narotamdas Narandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors, at their Office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

WONDERFUL GERMAN INVENTION
LANOL

The only guaranteed remedy for all sorts of skin diseases as Scabs, Itch, Ringworm, etc., specially invaluable for Chronic Eczema and Painful Sores. It acts like magic in Primary Venereal Sores without any bad after effects. Speedy and soothing effects guaranteed. Be convinced of its wonderful power by a single application only. Price refunded in case of failure.

Price per Phial Rs. 1. 3 phials Rs 2-8
Postage Extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
MULLICK & Co.,
1, Jugipara Lane, (Manicktola) Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

Warner Bros. Classic of the Screen.
"The Beautiful and Damned"
WITH
MARIE PREVOST
An up-to-the minute presentation of a dramatic phase of modern life that has hitherto been neglected.
(7 Reels.)
"DARK HORSES"
Starring
STEVE DONOGHUE
The world's most famous jockey in the most exciting race yet filmed. A British film which received the unanimous praise of the press.
(3 Reels.)
TIME 6-30 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

Selected Indian Programme For HIGH CLASS FAMILIES.
SARASWATI FILM CO.'S
Highly praised—appreciated Film
VIKRAM CHARITRA
A romance of Love and Intrigue
AT
CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road - - MARBLE THEATRE.
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

From SATURDAY 31st July.
"TEN SCARS MAKE A MAN"
Pathe's newest most formidable Super-SERIAL in 10 Chapters, 20 Reels.
FIRST WEEK: 4 Chapters, 8 Reels
A moving Tale of Romance & Daring!
Also a great Comic Drama
"Little Robinson's Corkscrew"
USUAL } PRICES TIME
CROWN CINEMA.
Marble Theatre. - - - Sandhurst Road
A Revolver will be given free to Box & Balcony Ticket Holders, No License needed.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA; .... LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents TO-NIGHT and during this Week
PIONEER FILM COMPANY'S
Super Production
'PUNCH-MAHA-BHUTA'
Written and directed by
Dr. ALVARO
India's famous MAGICIAN and SPIRITUALIST.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:
at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10.30 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Saturday, and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.
TO-NIGHT—5, 7, 9 & 11 o'clock 2 hours show
POPULAR PRICES
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in his latest screen success
'Don Q, Son of Zorro'
A picture that stands in a class all by itself as the most marvellous romantic melodrama ever produced. It blazes with action, and crackles with activity
NEXT WEEK ! NEXT WEEK
"SHE" with BETTY BLYTHE
By Sir RIDDER HAGGARD

BANKING

The Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31-10-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund up to 31-12-25	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amritsar	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Ambalja City	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Cant.
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Jhang	Sangla Hill
Gujranwalla	(Maghiana)	Sargodha
Gojra	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Hafizabad	Ludhiana	Simla
	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

The Bank of India, Ld
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Sell it to the Nation through the FORWARD

India's Biggest Nationalist Daily

Your Opportunity - - - - - -
Circulation very wide
Readers—the buying class.
Our Offer - - - - - -
Planning the campaign.
Designing & writing ads.
Specimen copy and full Particulars from:
Advertisement Manager,
19, British Indian Street, Calcutta.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay July 27th

Mill share sremained quiet but steady. The undertone of the market is steadier. Market is likely to improve. We quote: Ezaul 863/12, Pearl 480, B Dyeing 888/12, Century 376/4, Nagpur 520, Swadeshi 486/4, New Great 301/4.

Tramways closed at 121-14.

Bank shares remained steady.

We quote: Hydro 1026/4 Tata Power Ordy. 555, Andhra 690, Imperial Bank 1607-8, Partly paid 407/8.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last Quotations Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2 ½	76 12
Baroda	50	4	80×D
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	54 4
Central	25	1¼	27 2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	81
Imperial	500	40	1607 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	407 8
Union	5	0 4 0	3 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	13 4
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	24 12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	63 12
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	68 2
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	170
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	5
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	42

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	922 8
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	169
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	118
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	92 8
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	97
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	95
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	91 8
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	104 8
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	156 4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	707 8
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	74

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	180
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	250
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14		Y—9—7

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74 8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	690
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	985
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	121 14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1026 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	932 8
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	555
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	780

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	150
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1020
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	1050
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	515
Vow Prince of Wales..	500	61	710
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	685

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	205
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	470
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	125
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum ..	Sh. 8	0-4 0	4 15
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	170
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	90
Mckenzie	100	30	320
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	695
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	127
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	57
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	74 6
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	27 10
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	26

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Jupiter	15	..	4 14
New India	25	1y	20 8
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1060
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	..

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	307 8
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	888 12
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	300
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	150
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	47 8
Century	100	20y	376 4
Central India O. ..	100	16	520
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	435
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	130
Coorla	100	..	140
Crescent	100	nil	176 4
Currimbhoy	250	..	310
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	680
ED. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	0 13 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	250
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	863 12
Finlay	100	nil	120
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	525
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	113 12
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1575
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	172 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	377-8
Jamshed O.	250	..	62 8
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		95
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1000
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5300
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	19
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	80
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1850
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2150
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay.	100	10	141 8
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	302 4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	480
Phoenix	100	10	402 8
Premier	100	..	45
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	11
Sassoon Silk	500	..	550
Sholapur	1,000	250	7450XD
Simplex	250	..	107 8
Sir Shapurji Broac a	100	..	23 12
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	486 4
Swan	100		133 12
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2200
Vishnu P.	500	35	560
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, July 26

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	410
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	307-8
Bombay Dyeing	893-12	895-	887-8	888-12
Century	376-4	376-4	373-12	376-4
Central India ..	..	521-4	521-4	520- 520
Colaba Land ..				130
Crescent ..	..	..	..	176-4
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	130
Fazulbhoy ..	866-4	866-4	86 -4	863-12
Finalay	..	..	..	120
Globe			..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	113-12
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	172-8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	377-8
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	1000
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	80
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	85
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great ..	293-12	301-4	293-12	301-4
Pearl	483-12	485	478-12	486
Pabany				250
Phoenix	..	..	..	402-8
Simplex ..				108-12
Swadeshi	..	..	..	486 4
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	133-12
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	205
Bombay Steam	180
Tram Co. Ord.	121-14
Bundi Cement	13-4
Central India Mining	24-8
Indian Cement	63-12
Katni Cement Ord.	68-2
Shivarajpur	41-8
Tata Hydro	1027-8 1028-12 1026-4 1027-8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	27-10 28 27-8 27-10
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	75- 76 4 73-12 74-6

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD
BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

27th July 1926.

	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
		1925-26	1924-25 Difference
RECEIPTS			
22nd to 26th July.	8684	19716	—11032
RECEIPTS			
1st Sept. to 26th July	3233559	3578874	—345315
SHIPMENTS			
22nd to 26th July.			
United Kingdom	—	2642	—2642
Continent	5299	1678	+3612
China, Japan and Coast Ports	22233	44170	—21937
Total —	27523	48190	+20967
SHIPMENTS			
1st Sept. to 26th July.			
United Kingdom ..	48767	66455	—17688
Continent ..	475063	599581	—124518
China	374483	345240	+29243
Japan	1376768	1595493	—218725
Coast Ports	23189	21577	+1612
U. S. A.	1450	9679	—8229
Total —	2299720	2638025	—338305
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe.	5028	1361	—3667
China, Japan & Coast Ports	22853	30088	—7755

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending 16th July	1st Sept to 16th July.	
Madras	13168	393503
Bombay	4410	835592
Sind	370	209093
Bengal	1326	45028
U. P.	Nil	193216
Punjab	Nill	1074624
C. P.	Nill	371743
Berar	Nill	600640
N.W. F Province	Nil	2177
Ajmer-Merwara	199	62993
Burma	83 (to 25th	June.) 88114
Jodhpur State	49	6117
	19522	3882890

*Adjusted.
From 1st December, 1925

RING OF EIGHT METALS.
This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every espect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to
S. C. SEAL,
186, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

LOOK
Rs. 90/-
Will Bring you securedly packed in a wooden crate and freight paid to your station
WELLINGTON
GUARANTEED ALL BRITISH

Gent's Roadster cycle with Dunlop cord tyres, B. S. A. free wheel, 2 rim brakes, mudguards, 3 coil comfortable spring saddle, rubber pedals, Lucas pathfinder oil lamp, King of bells. Dunlop plated pump, toolbag, complete set of tools, oiler. Rs. 25 must be sent as advance by M. O., the balance by V.P.P.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
(Opp. Messrs Thomas Cook & Son.)
313, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Also Arsenal Road, - - - POONA.

BLACKSTONE OIL ENGINES
ARE
INDIA'S FAVOURITE
AND
HAVE NO EQUAL.
200 ENGINES ALWAYS IN STOCK
MARSHALL SONS & Co., (India) Ltd.
Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 27.

A further advance of 10 to 17 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market advanced on short covering on reports of unfavourable crop outlook. Later the prices eased on long liquidation and profit-taking. Liverpool has been reported 19 to 21 points up. The market improved on straddle buying on reports of heavy rains in the cotton belt.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Cotton will advance unless dry hot weather soon."

This is important and it reflects the nervousness of the market as to the ultimate yield. We repeat, whilst we would take profits on "longs," we do not as yet consider it advisable to take the "short" side until more is known as to the ultimate yield of the crop.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 26th inst. as under:—

"Weather unfavourable, confidence increasing."

Although a further rise was reported in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning half a rupee lower with Broach July/August at Rs. 345½, and advancing to Rs. 346½ on buying by Commission Houses closed at Rs. 346 at 2 p.m. Shroffs were moderate sellers. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 328½ and improving to Rs. 329 on moderate buying by Japanese and Commission Houses closed at Rs. 328 on selling by Shroffs.

Fine Oomra opened at Rs. 315 for December/January delivery, and went up to Rs. 316 on Commission Houses buying. On Shroffs selling the market receded to Rs. 315 and closed at the same rate. F.G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted at Rs. 264.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the demand was better. The Sewri market is entirely closed to-day in memory of the late Mr. Bahadarmal Nemani.

COTTON.

Marwari Bazar Closing Quotations, 2 p.m.

Bombay, July 27.

Fully Good Broach April/May	323
Fully Good Broach July/August	346
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	264
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	315

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th July 1926:—

Cotton	2,576 bales
Wheat	2,636 Cwts.
Linseed	4,733 ,,
Rape, etc.	232 ,,
Gingellyseed	34 ,,
Poppyseed	79 ,,
Groundnuts	189 ,,
Castorseed	76 ,,
Rice	6,224 ,,
Myrabollams	297 ,,
Cottonseed	206 ,,
Mowraseed	9,004 ,,
Gram	1,123 ,,
Juwar	48 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	202 ,,
Bajri	412 ,,
Coal	1,470 Tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	270/75	.....
Bengal Fine M G	255/65	.....
Bengal F G M G	240/45	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	255	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	340/50	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/50	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	340/45	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/30	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/30	.....
Arvi Fine M G	325/35	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	315/20	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/310	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	270/75	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	340/50	.....
Broach F G M G	315/20	.....
Muthia Fine M G	255/65	.....
Muthia F G M G	240/45	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	365/70	.....
Westerns Good M G	310/20	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/45	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/40	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	385/95	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	310/20	.....
Dhollera F G M G.	310/315	.....
Kalegin F.G. M G	.....	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay July 27

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	68	2,91,148	2,95,965
Central India ..	1066	3,77,888	3,43,225
Barsi and Nagar ..	153	2,22,888	2,07,541
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,101	98,130
Berar	184	4,75 986	5,70,499
Central Provinces ..	61	2,46,447	2,57,873
Total Oomras ..	1.532	16,88,458	17,73,273
Dholera		2,80,377	3,14,187
N.W Provinces ..		1,29,648	1,32,250
Rajputana	207	1.11.559	80,822
Sind-Punjab ..	226	2,93,868	3,64,248
Broach		3,12,239	4.86.663
Coompta & Dharwar		1,47,902	2.12,306
Westerns-Northerns	611	101,716	106,237
Cocconada		2,984	1,684
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		62.603	34.643
Persian		4.659	5,642
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African		76,942	63,817
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,347	3,513
Total	2,576	32,33,559	35,78,874

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 21st July This year	Last year
Europe	1,675	5,19,990	6,71,395
Japan & China ..	2,286	17,29,268	18,96,573
Coast Ports ..		22,939	21,567
Up-country by Rail.		100,082	14,488
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		40 605	35,880
Total ..	3 961	24,12,884	26,39,903

COTTON

Liverpool, July 26.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales

Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales

Mid American Spot 10 04

Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 16.25

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 26.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

New York	11 a.m. Call.	Noon Call
October	17.89	17.88
January	17.78	17.78
March	17.95	17.94
New Orleans.	9 a.m.	Call.
October		17.76
January		17.60

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 26.

	Good	F Good	Fine
Scinde	6.60	6.90	7.20
Bengal	6.70	7.06	7.30
Oomra	7.50	7.80	8.10
Broach	8.05	8.45	8.85

COTTON MARKETS.

	Liverpool, July 26. Liverpool closing	Egyptian closing
July	9.71	15.42
August	9.57	15.37
September	9.50	15.32
October	9.41	15.27
November	9.28	14.99
December	9.29	14.82
January	9.29	14.76
February	9.29	14.73
March	9.35	14.69
April	9.35	14.69
May	9.29	14.64
June	9.36	14.64
July	9.35	14.64

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 26.

	To-day's opening.
July	9.68+.14
August	9.50+.10
September	9.43+.12
October	9.35+.13
January	9.21+.12
March	9.26+.11
May	9.29+.13

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, July 26.

	To-day's opening.
November	14.90+.15

AMERICAN COTTON.

New York, July 26.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 31,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 23,000 bales.

Spot Cotton at New York 19.20

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 19.00

Futures at New Orleans, October 17.76

Futures at New Orleans January 17.57

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 9/16

Demand Bills 4.85.68

New York, July 26.

	To-day's closing.
October	17.85+.13
December	17.72+.10
January	17.74+.12
March	17.94+.17

Liverpool, July 26.

	To-day's closing.
October	9.41+.19
December	9.29+.20
January	9.29+.20
March	9.35+.20

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received to-day the following cable from their friends of New York:—

'Market affected by bad weather, expect reaction."

WHEAT

London July 26.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs July sellers 55/6

Rozario Santa Fe 58½ July nominal 54/6

Tone:—Firm and dearer but quiet.

Wheat, Australian July sellers 58/6

Wheat, Choice White Karachi July sellers 57/6

Wheat, Choice White Karachi August sellers 57/6

Tone:—Firm and dearer but quiet.

SEEDS.

London, July 26.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata)—

July/August Hull paid £17:0:0

August/September Hull paid £17:1:3

Cottonseed, Bombay July/August quoted £8 1/8

Castorseed, Bombay July/August sellers £16 3/4

Linseed, Bombay July/August sellers £19 1/2

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold July/August nominal ton £21

Rapeseed, Toria July/August nominal ton £21 3/8

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore July/August sellers ton £20 3/8

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore July/August nominal ton £22 1/8

LINSEED.

London, July 26.

Linseed, Calcutta—

July/August sellers £19:2:6

August/September sellers £19:2:6

Raw Linseed Oil—

August paid 34/10 1/2

September/December offered 35/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 26

Fine White Java c and f, Calcutta—

July/September sellers 15/7 1/2

October/December sellers 15/10 1/2

January/March sellers 16/1 1/2

Fine White Java, c and f, Bombay July/September sellers 15/8 1/2

Fine White Java c and f Karachi July/August sellers 15/9 1/4

Cuban Sugar July/August sellers 11/6 1/4

C. M PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 27.

Jute:—Albion 485; Alliance 480; Anglo-India 390; Auckland 245; Barnagore 170, Bally 181; Birla 8/4; Belvedere 500; Budge Budge 456; Caledonian 516; Chapdani 149; Clive 35/4; Craig 4/4; Cheviot 261; Dalhousie 380; Delta 500; Empire 54; Fort Gloster 800; Fort William 280; Gondalpara 865; Gourepore 670; Hukumchand 10/2; Hooghly 70/8; Howrah 39/8; India 180; Kamarhatty 587; Kankanarrah 483; Kelvin 840; Khardah 410; Kinnison 1000; Lansdowne 273; Lawrence 600; Lothian 420; Naihati 448; National 28/6; New Central 580; Northbrook 53; Nuddea 43; Orient 227; Presidency 7/6, Reliance 61/8; Soorah 26; Standard 405; Union 552; Waverly 6/4; Hessian 15/2; Jute 59/4.

Cotton:—Agra United /10/; Dunbar 131 Keshavram Cotton 4.

Coal:—Burrakur 21/8: Ranegunge 33; Miscellaneous:—B 1 Corporation 4/2; Burma Corp 10/8; I I Still 7; I Standard wagon 23; Marshalls 4; Madon Theatres 3/10 Imperial Bank 1595; Imperial Conty 407.

Remarks.—Jute shares quiet but steady owing to the high prices of shares and present poor dividends. Government securities were steady. 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 87/5; 6 per cent Bonds (1926) 100/8; 6 per cent Bonds (1930) 106/6.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates on Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	58 4 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	57 8 0
Brass, English	1½	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 8 0
Brass, English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	¾	57 4 0
Brass, German	2	56 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 27.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French ¾ to 2		0 0 0
Copper, German	¾	59 4 0
Copper, German	1	60 12 0
Copper German	1¼	60 12 0
Panchteka Joint		28 8 0
Copper, English Bars		52 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		24 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	55 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	55 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 12 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		60 8 0

METALS.

London, July 26.

English Best Selected Copper	£64
Standard Copper GMB	£63 7/16
Copper Braziers	£75
Yellow Metal	£69
Hard Spelter	£31 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£16 3/4
Tin Block	£288

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, July 27.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 0 0
Century	,,	0 12 9
Jacob	,,	0 11 9
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 9
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 9
Apollo	,,	0 11 6

LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 3
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 9
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 0

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
David Mill	,,	1 1 9
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 9

LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0

LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	1 0 0

DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0

DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0

CHECK GREY DRILL 8 lbs. 8:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed	,,	4 4 0
Century	,,	4 10 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 14 0

BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 14 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 2 0

GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 8 0
Hindustan	,,	8 14 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0

SALITA:—		
Century	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0

STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 7 0
Apollo David	,,	2 6 0

DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 5 0
Great	,,	1 4 6
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 4 6

CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 1 6
David	,,	1 0 9
Mahel	,,	1 0 9

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 27.

B. O. RATE—	
Bank's selling T.T.	1|5 27|32
Bank's selling D.D.	1|5 7|8
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T	1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A	1|6 7|32
Bank's buying T T	1|5 31|32
Bank's buying D D	1|6
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D D Frcs	1370
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A Frcs	1440
Bank's buying D D Frcs	1425
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T Rs.	130 1|2
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P Rs.	126 1|2
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	150 3|4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D.D. Rs.	195 1|4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	157
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling D D Rs.	276
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York Dols.	4.86 1|4
London—Paris Frcs.	196.50
London—Brussels Frcs.	193.00
London—Switzerland Frcs	25.10
Bank's selling D D Rs.	195 1|4
London—Rome Liras	148.00
London—Berlin Barks	20.45
TONE OF EXCHANGE—	
Exchange Market steady-dull.	

London, July 26.

Tele Transfers 1/5 31/32

Bar Gold £4/4/10 1/2

Bar Silver Spot 29 1/2 quietly steady.

London, July 26.

Rentes 3 per cent 52 1/4

Bar Silver (Spot) 29 1/2

Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 9/16

Tone of Silver:—India and China small sellers. Market closed quietly steady.

Interest day to day Loans 3 5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25

Exchange on London in Paris	189.50
Exchange on London in Germany	20.42
Exchange on London in Italy	146.75
Exchange Stockholm	18.17
Exchange Oslo	22.14
Exchange Amsterdam	12.10 3/8
Exchange Switzerland	25.12
Exchange Athens	460.50.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s Fcs. Demand	1/6 3/16
American Dollars	276 1|2
Hongkong Dollars	150 3/4
Shanghai	195 1/4
Japan	130 1/2
Singapore	157
Market steady.	

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 27.

3 Months	4 11|32 per cent.
6 Months	4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	1 1|2 per cent.
Money 1 Month	2 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate	4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.	

DISCOUNT.

London, July 26.

Discount, Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 9/32 per cent.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 15/32 per cent.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4 per cent.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 27.

Sovereigns ready	13|7|6
Sovereigns forward	13|7|6
National Bank Bar Gold	21/10/6
Bar gold ready Rs.	21|7|3
Bar gold forward Rs.	21|7|3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs.	21|7|6
Bar silver ready Rs	67|5|0

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

27th July 1926

RECEIPTS

Week ending 17th July.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales.
Calcutta	1148	1613
Bombay*	21817	45279
Karachi	1966	1986
Madras	6233	Nil
Rangoon	Nil (a)	—
Tuticorin	2996	Nil
Total	34160	48858

EXPORTS

Week ending 17th July.

	1926. Bales	1925 Bales
Calcutta	375	62
Bombay*	63474	56030
Karachi	26992	8971
Madras	3668	4138
Rangoon	325	829
Tuticorin	18082	11368
Total	112916	82298

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 17th July.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	69048	98262
Bombay*	3214398	3545207
Karachi	1161447	1026995
Madras	139356	1797
Rangoon	26081 (a)	—
Tuticorin	73371	548
Total	4683701	4672809

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 17th July.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	34412	41160
Bombay*	2252055	2581743
Karachi	986634	799456
Madras	83244	63571
Rangoon	84219	82857
Tuticorin	99651	117833
Total	3539215	3686620

(a) to 10th July.

*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign cotton

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 26th July 1926	1925	1st Sept. to 26th July. 1925-26	1924-25
471	845	113170	146484

EXPORTS from KARACHI

Week ending 12th July.

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	Nil
Continent	3807	4845
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	Nil	4133
Bombay (a)	902	635
U. S. A.	Nil	Nil
Total	4709	9613

1st Sept. to 12th July.

	*1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	65790	84756
Continent	390217	445317
China	116820	56319
Japan	374389	198116
Bombay (a)	116700	149513
U. S. A.	9450	7194
	1073346	941115

* (a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs.	67|5|0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs.	66|13|0

London, July 26.

Bar gold ready s.	84.10 1/2
Silver ready d.	29|8
Silver forward d.	29|9

TONE OF SILVER:—

Quiet and steady. India and China bought India and China sold. Large amount of business has been done. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 27.

Ready:—21/7/6.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/7/9, highest 21/8/0, at 6 p.m. 21/8/0.

Teji Mandi:—

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 27.

Ready:—67/6/0.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 67/6/0, highest 67/6/3. at 6 p.m. 67/6/3.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 66/14/0, highest 66/14/3, at 6 p.m. 66/14/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Tone—Market quiet.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 26.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 3/8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £98 5/8

War Loan 5 per cent £101 1/8

Conversion Loan £76

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102

Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/4

Consols 2½ per cent £55 3/4

Rupee Paper 5½ per cent £57

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £69 3/4

Government Securities 3 per cent. £59 3/4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, regarding the Bombay Children Act, Mr. M.R. Jayakar presiding. Amongst the speakers are Mr. K. Natarajan, Mrs. F.S. Talyarkhan, Miss M. Katharine Davis and Mr. E.J. Bunbury, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, July 29.

Prof. C. K. Shah's performances at Ballwalla Grand Theatre, 9.30 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, presiding.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH

Mr. Mangaldas Itchharam Mehta, Vakil, died on the 27th instant at his place of residence at Manek Building, Girgaum Back Road.

Uttamna Ceremony will take place on Wednesday the 28th instant, at 5 p.m. at his place of residence.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A select programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club today (Wednesday) at 7.0 p.m.

Call Sign 2 P.V. Wave-length 387 metres.

Matunga Residents' Association.—A public meeting of the residents of Matunga will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in Sheth Velji Lakamsi's compound to elect a Managing Committee for the All-Matunga Ganpati Festival.

Social Workers' Training Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Miss M. Katherine Davis, will deliver a lecture on "Our Programme of Social Purity Reform."

Season Ticket Found.—The Season Ticket No. 231 (Second Class) issued in favour of Mr. Dadabhai Jamsedjee between Marine Lines and Colaba (B.B. & C.I. Railway) has been sent by a passenger to the Honorary Secretary of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association. The owner should take away the Season Ticket from the Secretary C/o. 51-53 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

City's Mortality.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 26th July, to 6 a.m. of 27th idem.

Small-pox Attacks 2; Death 1.

Cholera Attack 1; Death 1.

Plague Attack nil; Death nil.

Influenza Attack nil; Death nil.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of stillborn) 145.

Total Mortality this day last year 75.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Mauritius, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Reunion, Dares Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, "Taklina" will be closed at the General Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 4th proximo.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Toyooka Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 noon on Thursday the 29th instant.

Bombay Prov. Congress Committee.—The urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which was convened on Monday the 26th instant at 6-30 p.m. was adjourned for want of quorum, and will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A joint meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Executives of the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch) will take place at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day Wednesday, at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

City's Health.—The health of Bombay during the 30th week of 1926, ending 24th July, 1926 is as follows:—

The total mortality 769 was 54 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 31.26. The mortality for the 30th week of 1925 was 570 and death-rate 23.53 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 was 684 and death-rate 29.17.

Out of the total deaths, 250 were among infants under one year of age; 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death.

Small-pox caused 16 attacks and 4 deaths.

Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 355 as against 347 for the 30th week of 1925 and 359 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925).

A. I. JAIN CONFERENCE.

SESSION IN BOMBAY.

To consider the award given by the Hon. Mr. Watson in the Jain-Palitana dispute a special session of the All-India Jain Conference will be held at Madhavbaug, Bombay from July 31 to August 2, when Seth Bahadur Singhi of Calcutta will preside.

The President will arrive in Bombay on Friday morning July 30.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAIN IN GUJARAT.

SIMLA, July 27.

A shallow depression off Gujarat has caused widespread and locally heavy rain there. Monsoon has weakened slightly in North-east India but continues active over the rest of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, and North Hyderabad and local in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Mysore and South-east Madras.

A few falls have occurred in Kashmir and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Moulmein two inches Kyaupyu three; Akyab and Myitkyina one and a half; Cherrapunji three; Benares one; Cawnpore one and a half; Mainpuri one; Charata one and a half; Delhi two; Ambala four; Dalhousie and Udaipur one and a half; Veraval three; Surat five; Ahmedabad and Neemuch one and a half; Calicut five; Cochin three; Trivandrum and Belgaum two; Gulberga one and Mercara three.

Forecast:—Increase in Assam.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 27.

Stations.	24 hour to 8 a.m. of 27th July 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to July 26 1924	June 1st to July 26 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 22	35 73	23 19	35 25
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 80	50 90	25 05	39 10
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 54	43 92	25 84	36 59
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 27th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m. 29.565 inches (·121 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.499 inches (·128 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.013 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.5 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.1 degrees (0.3 below normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 78.8 degrees (1.3 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 85 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WSW
Velocity " " 18 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 235 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 40 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10) 6
Rainfall in 24 hours 0·22 inches
Total rainfall during the month 29.54 "
" " " year 38·82 "
Weather remarks :—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 27TH JULY, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th July, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 3.68 in. of rain, and Delhi 2.35 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the north and east. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in south-west Punjab and below normal in the submontance districts.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.60 in. of rain, Minpuri 1.02 in., Cawnpore 1.30 in. and Allahabad 0.25 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.26 in. of rain, Kotah 0.41 in., Mount Abu 0.36 in. and Ajmer a light fall. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over upper Sind and the northern districts of Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in east Rajputana and in defect in upper Sind. Temperature was locally above normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 3.41 in. of rain, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para each 0.50 in., Surat 5.46 in., Ahmedabad 1.42 in., Deesa 0.54 in. and Neemuch 1.50 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess locally in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was below normal round the Gulf of Cambay.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.33 in. of rain, Khandwa 0.30 in., Nagpur 0.49 in. and Chanda 0.68 in. Skies are heavily clouded over the greater part. Humidity is normal. Temperature was also normal except at Khandwa, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay and Marmagao have each had 0.22 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 1.04 in. and Karwar 0.72 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 84.1 degrees (normal) and the lowest 78.8 degrees (1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona has had 0.35 in. of rain, Belgaum 1.77 in. and Aurangabad 0.47 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Maximum temperature was above normal in south Hyderamad and parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is vigorous and has given heavy falls in the east Punjab, Gujarat and Malabar. The low pressure area over east Rajputana has again stimulated abundant rainfall in nortnern India. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and locally in the east Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Calicut 4.51 in., Cochin 3.01 in., and Trivandrum 1.86 in.

Forecast:—Extension in the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 26th July 1926, issued from Simla:—

The monsoon continues active over the whole country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad, Central India, the west Central Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast; while a few falls have occurred in the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Moulmein two; Rangoon one and a half; Bassein three; Diamond Island four; Myitkyina one and a half; Balasore one; Ranchi one and a half; Daltonganj two; Purnea one and a half; Gaya one; Mussoorie one and a half; Sialkot four; Simla one and a half; Dalhousie three; Murree two; Udaipur one and a half; Seoni one; Pachmarhi three; Hanamkonda two; Cocanada three; Mercara four.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON TUES. THE 27TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta ..	..	0	0.68	—0.68	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	1.38	2.20	—0.82	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	9.77	8.77	+1.00	34.77
Lahore ..	0 02	2.75	6.41	—3.66	19.62
Hissar ..	..	4.22	4.92	—0.70	14.47
Ambala ..	3.68	14.18	9.58	+4.60	30.49
Delhi ..	2 35	9.07	9.69	—0.62	26.84
United Provinces—					
Agra ..	0 60	6.85	10.23	—3.43	26.90
Mainpur ..	1.02	4 77	8.83	—4.16	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.04	4.26	14.22	—9.97	36.17
Cawnpore ..	1.30	13.44	12.77	+0.67	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.25	5.16	15.14	10.04	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0 43	1.01	—0.58	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0 38	3.88	—3.00	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	2 99	4.08	—1.09	11.75
Ajmer ..	0.16	4.40	6.80	—2.40	23.95
Jaipur ..	0 26	3.04	9.13	—6.09	24.21
Kotah ..	0 41	5.78	11.37	—5.59	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0 36	16.35	22.57	—6.22	60.76
Kathiawar—	..				14.39
Bhuj ..	..				13.52
Dwaraka ..	..				18.80
Veraval ..	3.41	24.73	10.31	14.42	29.29
Rajkot ..	0.50	11.43	14.00	—2.57	21.20
Bhavnagar para ..	0 50	8.75	9.77	—1.02	24.70
Surat ..	5 46	26.39	23.29	+3.10	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	1 42	16.84	14.40	+2.44	28.83
Deesa ..	0 54	5.49	9.82	—4.33	24.70
Cental India W.—					
Neemuch ..	1 50	13.71	12.08	+1.63	29.19
Indore ..	0 09	9.59	14.50	—4.91	33.12
Central Provinces—					
Jubbulpore ..	0 06	10.95	22.51	11.56	55.11
Saugor ..	0.33	12.34	18.51	—6.17	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	0 01	17.10	19.48	—2.38	48.83
Khandwa ..	0 30	14.90	13.22	+1.68	29.63
Akola ..	0 11	13.49	13.71	—0.22	31.35
Amraoti ..	0 08	9.03	14.33	—5.29	33.06
Nagpur ..	0 49	21.17	21.21	—0.04	48.97
Chanda ..	0 68	13.79	22.24	—8.45	51.90
Raipur ..	0 10	5.95	21.74	15.79	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.2	35.73	40 74	—5.01	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	1.04	48. 8	38.83	10.05	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.22	45.9.	67.35	10.44	94.95
Karwar 2.3rd..	0 72	53.22	71 20	18 04	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon ..	..	6.15	8.61	—2.46	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	0 08	9.37	8.16	+1.21	22.35
Poona ..	0 35	9.75	10.92	—1.17	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	6.66	8.54	—1.88	28.46
Bijapur ..	..	2.98	5.29	—2.31	20.00
Belgaum ..	1.77	21.28	22.26	—0.98	60.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	0 47	13.02	11.13	+1.89	27.53
Nizamabad—					
Indur ..	0.12	7.48	14.40	—6.92	40.08
Hyderabad ..	0 03	4.46	10.33	—5.87	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.27	55.39	70.05	14.66	125.68
Calicut ..	4.51	63 86	60.87	+2.99	117.16
Cochin ..	3.01	51.58	48.98	+7.60	114.51
Trivandrum ..	1.86	18.95	19.99	—1.04	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0 01	22.10	12.54	+9.56	84.10
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	8.45	10.23	—1.78	41.59
Bellary ..	..	5.25	3.54	—0.31	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	11.08	6.29	+4.79	31.22
Madras ..	0 20	3 10	5.26	—2.16	30.74
Bangalore ..	0 02	5.71	6.43	—0.7.	35.37
Coimbatore ..	0 13	2 55	2.96	—0.41	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	3 71	2.75	+0.96	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0 39	2 91	—2 52	54.18

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR B. SEAL TO ADDRESS CONVOCATION.

We understand H. E. the Chancellor of the Bombay University has decided to invite Sir Brajendranath Seal, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mysore to address the annual convocation of the Bombay University, which is to be held on August 17 for conferring degrees. This is the first time in his history of the Bombay University that a gentleman from outside the Presidency will deliver a convocation address.

Sir Leslie Wilson will preside at the convocation.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA CASE.

AUDITOR EXAMINED.

The notice in which Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a shareholder of the Central Bank of India had charged the Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna, the Chairman of the directorate, Mr. Pochkhanawala, the Managing Director, Mr. M. Kanji, a director and Mr. H. C. Captain the Secretary of the Central Bank of India Ltd., with wilfully issuing materially false balance sheets in respect of the balance sheets of June 30, 1925 and December 31, 1925 and a summary issued in June 1925 was further heard on Monday before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Shamdasani conducted his own case while Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate-General appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Shamdasani said that one of the debtors owed the bank Rs. 6,85,000 on July 1, 1924, that debt was compromised for Rs. 3,00,000 and the balance of Rs. 3,85,000 written og. The bank re-opened this account on September 1, 1925, reversing the last entry of Rs. 3,85,000 and in the account filed that amount was shown as due from the principal debtor. These entries, were false and fictitious. As regards the Darbhanga Mills account the Bank held second debentures for Rs. 6,95,000 against which the actual amount realised was Rs. 19,551 and the balance of Rs. 6,75,449 represented loss of principal.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. J. Desai, witness said that he had withdrawn his allegations about the account of four debtors. As regards the accounts of other debtors he had no personal knowledge as to what securities the Bank held from them, nor the valuo of those securities. He had no personal knowledge as to how the balance sheet was audited and how it was prepared beyond what he had given in his evidence. He had no personal knowledge as to how the accounts in question were dealt with at the time of auditing the Bank's accounts for the purpose of preparing the balance sheet, nor had he any knowledge of what allowances, if any, were made in respect of those accounts for the purpose of auditing. He did not know if it was usual that at the time of auditing, the auditors considered individual accounts and made allowances in consultation with the management, but it was usual for the directors to do so at the time of signing the balance sheet. It was not usual so far as he was aware for auditors to examine individual accounts and recommend allowances to be made except in the case of liquid assets. It was not the business of auditors to prepare the final balance sheet. The auditors were supposed to issue a certificate after being satisfied that the usual allowances were made. Witness had no personal knowledge whether the auditors did their duty in respect of the balance sheet in question. It was the statutory duty of the directors and managers to prepare the balance sheet in accordance with law. The usual procedure was for the Bank to draw up a statement of all the accounts showing the liabilities and assets of the Bank, supported by subsidiary statements and place the same with the balance sheet prepared by them before the auditors for their examination and report.

Mr. D. I. Steevens, of Messrs. Fergusson and Co., examined by Mr. Desai, said that he certified the correctness of the balance sheet in question. He and Mr. Coke, his colleague, had examined the accounts and books of the Bank and whenever necessary had called upon the management for an explanation. In auditing the accounts it was usual to consider each loan or advance made by the Bank. That practice was followed by them at the time of certification in respect of the two balance sheets. If there was a debt for five lakhs, of which four lakhs were bad and the allowance, therefore, was duly provided, then that allowance would not appear on either side of the balance sheet. If bad debts were provided out of reserve they would not appear in the balance sheet. Mr. Coke stated that he had extensive experience in the audit of bank balance sheets.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

THEFT AND IMPERSONATION.

ACCUSED GETS ONE MONTH'S R. I.

Before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Douglas Atkinson (31) a private belonging to the South Staffords was placed by Inspector Guider on a charge of committing theft of Rs. 15 and impersonating as the second officer of the s.s. "Vasna."

It appeared that John Edward Mainhall, the chief Steward of s.s. Clan Keith lying in the Victoria Docks had been to the Green's Restaurant on the 21st instant with the third engineer and another friend when the accused who was in plain clothes represented that he was the second officer of the s.s. "Vasna." He was treated at drinks and a dinner. The next day the accused had called on him on board the s.s. "Clan Keith" and they had drinks, etc., in his (complainant's) cabin. He had then left his cabin with the accused inside and when he returned after a short time the accused was not to be found. Suspecting the accused he searched his things and found Rs. 15 missing. He informed his friends of the matter. The accused was found at the Lyric Club the same night at 10 p.m. He was taken to the s.s. "Vasna" where he was found to be impersonating the second officer. He had returned Rs. 9 as the balance of the stolen amount on the promise of not taking any action. He was however subsequently arrested on Monday.

The accused denied all knowledge of the theft and the subsequent developments on the ground that he was completely drunk. He pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The accused admitted having two previous convictions for similar offences.

COTTON MARKET STEADY

JAPANESE QUIET

NEW YORK FIRM, DUE TO BETTER YARN SALES.

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

BOMBAY, July 27.

The Bombay Cotton Market was quiet but steady to-day. There was not an active business to-day, as the Japanese were quiet—excepting Gosho Co., which bought a thousand bales.

The market was open only till 2 o'clock, when it was closed in honor of late Mr. Bahadarmul Nemani, a well-known Marwari Broker.

To-day's cabled information is given below:—

Messrs. Ratilal and Co.'s friends wire as follows:—New York: "Market advanced by bad weather; we expect a reaction."

Liverpool cables as follows:—

"Market advanced in sympathy with New York, rains continuing, causing anxiety."

"Floods in Texas."

"American Yarn Market improving."

Other cables are as follows:—

New York: "Market advanced due to heavy rains, improved trade conditions of America and miscellaneous buying".

"Market improved, because of unsatisfactory crop reports. Afterwards the market was easier, due to long liquidation."

Liverpool: "Heavy rains in Eastern and Central belts and in Oklahama district."

New York was 13 points strong—distant futures were 10 to 12 strong. Liverpool was 19 to 21 points strong.

The local market did not show much fluctuation, because there was not much business to-day.

The opening and closing rates were as follows:—

	Opening	Closing
Broach July	346	346
Broach April	328 1|2	328
Oomra Dec.	315 1|2	315
Bengal Dec.	265	264 1|2

SILVER MARKET WEAK.

EASIER SHANGHAI EXCHANGE.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

Bombay, July 27.

The Silver Market was very weak, specially in 1st i.e. "Ashad" settlement, which is rapidly approaching.

The local Chokseys, and some prominent Shroffs from Ahmedabad who were large holders of silver in view of a probable "corner" were free sellers, and the Market rapidly declined.

Ready opened at Rs. 67-9 and declined to 67-4, in the afternoon.

First settlement opened at Rs. 67-8; Market declined to Rs. 67-3, owing to free selling by Bazaar Shroffs.

There was not much doing in 2nd i.e. Shravan settlement.

The transactions for 3rd or "Bhadarva" settlement began to-day; the opening rate was 66-10; but, the market was practically neglected.

The rates in the evening were as follows:—

Ready	Rs. 67-3
1st Settlement	Rs. 67-3
2nd Settlement	Rs. 66-13

The Shanghai Exchange was dull: it opened at 1s. 10 3-4d. and declined to 1s. 10 5-8d.

The London cables were as follows:—

Silver ready	29½d.
Silver forward	29 9-16d.

"London silver market was quiet and steady. India and China sold. Large amount of business has been done. Market closed with buyers satisfied, but sellers not pressing."

CASE AGAINST PRAVASI PAGAL

HEARING ADJOURNED

The notice which was issued against Pravasi Pagal, the Editor and T. W. Joshi the then printer of the "Pole" weekly by the Third Presidency Magistrate on the application of one Charandas Devji Dalal, a Vaishnava, was heard before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday morning. Mr. Sargon appeared for the complainant while Mr. J. E. Patel, Bar-at-Law defended both the accused.

On being called by the Court to state his case, Mr. Patel detailed at length the philosophy of different sects of Hindu religion. The Magistrate at this stage, said that as it was a matter of Hindu religion the case might better be transferred to the Court of Mr. I N. Mehta, the Fifth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Sargon suggested that it was not a matter of religious philosophy at all. The representations made by the accused persons in the 2nd, 40th and 41st issue of the "Pole" were plain enough to be understood.

Mr. Patel said that the printer who being a Maharashtrian did not know Gujarati should not be prosecuted as he had printed the alleged offensive matter without his knowledge.

Mr. Sargon opposing said that the accused had been printing the "Pole" since the birth of the paper and he must have been aware of the views and ideas expressed in it.

The Magistrate, however, passed orders exempting the second accused from attending the Court provided that he shall attend when called upon to do so. The case was then changed into a summons case and adjourned.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

27th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	17.85
To-day's Opening Rate	17.73
Difference	—12
To-day's Closing Rate	17.71
Difference	—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

27th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.41
To-day's Opening Rate	9.35
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.37
Difference	—.04

Khandi closing rate	327-4-0
Sewri market	Close.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

RETRENCHMENT RESOLUTIONS

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday evening, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai presiding.

The Committee approved of the sanction by the Commissioner of an expenditure of Rs. 580 incurred for laying mains and connecting them to the electrical installation at the Students' Hostel of the G. S. Medical College; and accepted the tender of Mr. Jiwaji Kassamji for Rs. 83316-6-9 for the construction of a fire brigade station at the Naigaum Tank Road.

The Commissioner's memorandum forwarding a statement showing the storage and consumption of water in the Municipal lakes for the week ending July 17th was then considered. Mr. Davis suggested that like all other big cities the water in the lakes of Bombay should also be surveyed from time to time.

Messrs. Fazar Rahimtoola and Jamnadas Mehta opposing the suggestion that they had only last year spent a large amount of money after the Tansa lake and it could now stand any emergency such as failure of monsoon.

RETRENCHMENT IN MUSEUM DEPT.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved the following resolution:

"That in view of the general retrenchment policy now adopted, the Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of abolishing one of the two posts, namely the Curator and Secretary, or the Assistant Curator and Secretary at the Victoria and Albert Museum, as it seems unnecessary that in a small department like the Museum there should be two posts carrying almost the same emolument, and to modify the Budget provision in respect of the department accordingly."

It was unanimously adopted.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT'S POST.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved:

"That the Municipal Commissioner should report whether it is a fact that the Assistant Account, Revenue Audit, is working in any other branch of Chief Accountant's Office since the amalgamation of Revenue Audit with Chief Accountant's Office, and if so, will it not be in the interest of economy that the Standing Committee should recommend to the Corporation that the post should be done away with."

The proposition was carried.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai then moved the following resolution which was carried 'nem con':—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report about the advisability of inserting in all forms of tenders for contracts of goods a clause requiring the tenderers to mention the name of the country of the manufacture of the goods whenever available."

BILLIARDS AT WATSON'S HOTEL

The game last night between Mr. A. Fezi — 135 and Mr. R. Sneddon — 100 was won by the former who is the more experienced player Mr. Sneddon was the first to wipe off his handicap points and the game was evenly contested upto 70 after which Mr. Fezi with a little luck took a big lead and was never troubled.

Scores Mr. Fezi 250 (breaks 46, 42, 22, 22, 20) Mr. Sneddon 150 (breaks 26, 25, 20, 20).

WEDNESDAY, 28TH.

Mr. N. Pavri — 175 vs. Mr. W. Rivers — 75.

THURSDAY, 29TH.

Mr. F. Boustred — 50 vs. Mr. C. Tuffield — 100.

FRIDAY, 30TH.

Mr. Goolamali A. Rasool — 175 vs. (winner of Mr. Newby — 100 vs. Mr. Gautray — 100).

SATURDAY, 31ST.

Mr. W. Baker — 250 vs. (winner of R. Sneddon — 100 vs. Mr. A. Fezi — 135).

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1926.

AN INSULTING ANACHRONISM.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation was given a chance on Monday of vindicating its self-respect in a matter which ought to touch the *amour propre* of that body, considering the progress this Presidency and the first municipality in the Presidency have made in developing local self-government. That the appointment of its Chief Executive Officer should remain beyond its control is an insulting anachronism which the Corporation ought not for a moment to tolerate. Mr. Nariman afforded it an opportunity to express resentment against its continuance, but the non-Nationalist elements in the Corporation succeeded in making that body look ridiculous by carrying an amendment, which again shelved the issue, to Mr. Nariman's resolution which asked the Corporation to address Government to amend section 54 of the Municipal Act so as to transfer the right of appointing the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation. Fired with the idea convenient to officialdom which is unwilling to relax control over civic government, that the Corporation had also to consider "the desirability of maintaining the Commissioner's independence as a co-ordinate authority in the Municipality", Dr. Mistry moved an amendment that Mr. Nariman's proposition be referred to the Corporation's Retrenchment Advisory Committee for report. By a narrow margin of ten votes the amendment was passed, but Dr. Mistry and the other "Progressives" and "Independents" need be under no delusion that in shelving the issue in this manner they have succeeded in closing the controversy. It is notorious that from 1858 to 1920 the Corporation repeatedly demanded the right of appointing its Chief Executive Officer only to be foiled in its attempt by the manoeuvres of the bureaucracy in postponing the satisfaction of this demand, being itself secure in the expectation that the representatives of landlordism and capitalism in the Corporation would always be ready to support its view. Only now when the Corporation is on the road to democratization, when the vested interests feel that their power is being shaken, can matters be brought to a head regarding questions of self-respect like this primary one of the right of a civic body to be master in its own household.

The rent-payers owe it to their self-respect to lose no time in giving the representatives of the vested interests in the Corporation clearly to understand that they consider it far from desirable that the Municipal Commissioner should be endowed with co-ordinate powers. In fact so long as he is so endowed there is bound to be constant friction between him and their representatives. Calcutta has the right now to appoint its own Chief Executive Officer and all talk of co-ordinate powers is at an end there and we are not aware that the civic affairs of Calcutta are managed worse than those of Bombay, although communal claims and jealousies exist there also. It is, indeed, a tragedy that on the morrow of the Local Self-Government Conference where in official speeches the people of this Presidency were informed that "a yet larger share in the administration" awaits them, the first city in the Presidency should be still considered so very much in its infancy that an official imposed by the Government must be in charge of its civic affairs. The argument about the difficulty of raising loans does not hold water. As Mr. Jamnadas Mehta bluntly pointed out, Government did not lend the Corporation money on the personal security of the Municipal Commissioner. The loans are successfully floated because the credit of the Corporation is sound and it could rise higher in the case of a civic body which shows itself thoroughly competent to control its Executive. At present the very fact that an officer from the Indian Civil Service is forced upon it is in itself a slur on the competancy of the Corporation to control its own Executive and the sooner the rent-payers insist on the removal of that slur the better for the healthy growth of civic responsibility in this city. There need be no danger that communal jealousies will come in the way of the stability of appointment of the Chief Executive Officer. Such stability can be easily secured by the provision of safeguards making the appointment for a term of years and rendering its revocation impossible unless assented to by at least three-fourths of the members of the Corporation.

The acting Municipal Commissioner, an Indian member of the I. C. S., made a point of quoting what Sir Pherozshah Mehta had said a generation ago. That valiant champion of civic rights may have considered it necessary at that time though, in our view, wrongly, that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner should rest with the Government. But we are sure he would have advocated an acceptance of the popular view to-day were he alive now. He would have been the very last person to subscribe to the theory, which an old Sanskrit adage satirises, about the imbeciles who went on drinking brackish water simply because it came from the well their grandfather had built. The issue is that with the development of our civic consciousness we ought to feel it a humiliation that this insulting anachronism should continue. What the interests of the City really demand is a thorough and radical change in the constitution of the Corporation so that it becomes a truly democratic body. This cannot be done without a lowering of the franchise, and without making it a wholly elective body which appoints and controls, unhindered by bureaucratic caprice, its own Executive. A truly democratic Corporation will not be afraid of finding that the majority party in it lays down the main lines of policy for the Executive to follow. Mody and Co., whose membership will, in such a body, not be so disproportionately large as it is now, will have to submit and quite rightly too, to Nariman and Co., because the latter will represent the clearly expressed voice of the overwhelming majority of the City's population.

DEATH-TRAPS IN BOMBAY.

The house collapse in Bombay on Monday last brings up the number of such mishaps to seven during the last few days, the total number of persons killed to fifteen and of the seriously injured to eighteen. The question naturally arises whether these mishaps cannot be prevented by proper inspection of old houses. "If the Bombay Municipality had any respect for the lives of the citizens, they would have compelled the landlords to pull down such buildings. They are rotten inside and are painted only to deceive people". Such were the scathing remarks made by the City Coroner only the other day while conducting an inquiry into a case of a serious house collapse a fortnight ago. It was elicited at that inquiry that the house was sixty years old, that a wall had cracked and bulged out and that the landlord had been warned by a Municipal Engineer to make certain repairs, but that the repairs were made most carelessly. The jury finally made the recommendations that the Municipal Act of Bombay be amended at an early date so that the Municipal Commissioner may have the power thoroughly to inspect every year all buildings in the city which are more than twenty-five years old and that the owners of such buildings may be compelled to submit to the Municipa Commissioner proper certificates to the effect that the buildings are sound and free from danger. The need for legislation on these lines is urgent not merely in respect of houses built twenty-five years ago but also of houses built subsequently not a few of which are equally unsafe and it would be safest to undertake it as an emergency measure in the current session of the Council which is the last session before the general elections. Meanwhile it is also necessary for the Corporation to institute an immediate inquiry into the working of the Department in charge of the inspection of old buildings to elicit cases, if any, of neglect or collusion with landlords. This is a grave matter concerning the lives of hundreds of poor ignorant persons packed in huge buildings which may at any time be found to be so many death-traps.

THE SUKKUR BARRAGE PROJECT.

PLIGHT OF THE LOWER SIND ZAMINDARS.

(BY THOMAS SUMMERS, RETIRED CHIEF ENGINEER).

Sir Frederick Gebbie, in his sanctioned 1923 Project, has forecasted that the present area of Kharif season cultivation of 1,720,000 acres (rice 546,000, cotton and other dry crops 1,174,000, which is irrigated annually will be increased to 2,556,000 acres (rice 823, cotton 1,733,000.) This means that in addition to the supply required for the existing area of 1,720,000 acres water will be required for an additional area of 2,77,000 acres rice and 559,000 acres cotton etc.

To give this additional area an adequate supply during June to September, the rice-growing period, would require more than 20,000 cusecs. In addition to this, Mr. C. S.C. Harrison, the Chief Engineer of the Project Works, told the Bombay Council on 9th June, 1923, "We are now faced with a further withdrawal of some 30,000 cusecs by the Sutlej Valley Scheme." and that "they propose to take many thousand cusecs directly from the tributaries of the Indus in every year."

Effects of Withdrawals at Kotri.

The Lower Sind Zamindars are afraid that on account of these great withdrawals their cultivation will suffer "from drought, during low inundation "seasons." They held a protest meeting at which 54 resolutions against the Scheme were passed unanimously. A petition was sent to the Government of Bombay, a cable to the Secretary of State, and they have urged, for good reasons, that the project should be examined by impartial experts.

They pointed out in their petition that the Chief Engineer has shown that, on account of the Sutlej Valley and Sukkur Barrage Schemes, the drop in the water level at Kotri, ranging from 15 1|2 to 21 inches during the latter half of May, first half of June and latter half of September.—the critical periods for their rice crops—will be most disastrous.

The Promise of Compensating Factors.

Mr. Shoubridge, Chief Engineer, Bombay, was then sent up to Hyderabad, where at a meeting on 19th May, 1923, he endeavoured to allay their fears by telling them that the river bed and water level at Kotri had risen about 5 feet in 50 years, and that the level would continue to rise by 9 inches every 10 years, or 3 feet in 40 years. He also told them that this rate of rise would go on steadily for at least 150 years. This would mean a rise of over 11 feet, which to the Zamindars and to any one who knows Sindh and the Indus is absurd.

The Chief Engineer told the Zamindars that this natural rise would counteract the fall of 15 to 21 inches which he anticipated.

Mr. Musto's Statements.

Mr. Musto, the Executive Engineer who prepared the Barrage Project, under instructions of Sir T. Ward and Sir F. Gebbie, in a pamphlet, dated May 1923, which has been widely circulated amongst Zamindars and others, both in English and Sindhi, backs up the Chief Engineers' statements—He says (a) That the rise in the river bed and water surface at Kotri, is "a natural development and is bound to continue."

(b) That on the 1st June now, the level at Kotri is "much higher" than it was 50 or 40 or "even 10 years ago."

The Zamindars' Doubts.

The Zamindars doubted the truth of those "compensating factors." They did not want to know what had happened during the past 50 years or what the Barrage engineers thought was going to happen 100 years hence. They pointed out that it would be best to make calculations on the basis of fortnightly averages for the periods in question (viz latter half of May, first half of June and latter half of September) 'during the past 20 years.'

Is the River Really Rising?

The following statement gives the gauge readings for the past 20 years, for the critical period, 1st to 15th June:—

KOTRI LEVELS.—1ST TO 15TH JUNE.

Year	Average gauge reading in each fortnight Feet	Lowest gauge reading in each fortnight Feet	Lowest single gauge reading in each year period Feet.
1905	16.3	14.4	
1906	15.1	14.2	
1907	14.9	13.9	
1908	12.9	11.7	
1909	13.7	11.5	
Average	14.6	13.1	11.5
	14.6	13.1	11.5
1910	16.8	14.2	
1911	16.6	15.2	
1912	12.6	11.8	
1913	14.9	13.9	
1914	14.6	10.7	
Average	15.1	13.2	10.7
1915	16.1	15.6	
1916	11.8	10.1	

(Continued on page 10.)

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

A CRITICISM OF PROF. SARKAR'S VIEWS

(BY G. K.)

"Murd ka maraz karz hai", is a well-known proverb. A Sanskrit poet also has said very rightly, that "poison (a poisonous drug) is not really so poisonous as is debt; for a poison can but kill one who swallows it but debt affects not only the debtor himself but his progeny too,—his sons and grandsons, etc."

And yet we are advised by a learned Bengali, Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, that the only way of sure advancement for India, situate as she is, is to try to "industrialise" her with the help of foreign capital. The professor looks forward to an all-round industrialisation of India, including the elevation of agriculture to a technical plane and assures us that "India industralised on every side is bound in the long run to tell on Great Britain's manufactures altogether". It seems to be forgotten that India does not want to beat Great Britain specially. She has no special grudge against Britain individually; but she desires to be able to compete with all foreign industrial countries. That must be the goal.

The Burden on Posterity.

I am afraid that the professor has lost sight of the economic result of foreign capital, which is so much debt borrowed and left to be paid with exorbitant interest by future generations. He has also lost sight of the well-known fact that the debtor is always at the mercy of the creditor in this world at least; and instead of benefitting by being made industrial with the help of foreign capital, India will be reduced to the state of a hired drudge, to be exploited by the foreign creditor, whoever he may be, and be reduced to perpetual slavery. Can the professor point out an example of a nation that has so prospered?

India's Peculiar Position.

India is moreover in a peculiar condition. She is not able to control her industries; she has been declared to be an infant in matters of civilisation and industry, though history, as must be well-known to the professor, does maintain that she had once developed the textile industry, pottery and other industries to a great extent; and that her sons, therefore, can again learn these and other industries very easily, if allowed to do so. It is even said that Bengal weavers—the very province to which the professor belongs—were the best in the world, and not in ancient times but just before they were subjected to a foreign domination and a little after that. Perhaps I may be inaccurate in this statement, a little; but the fact is there. Is it because foreign capital was not borrowed that the spinners and weavers of Bengal and of Andhra cease to produce the finest cloth that was so very renowned in the 16th century and even later, possibly even up till the 18th?

Control of Indian Industries.

If Indians were able to control their industries, they could very probably put together capital enough to advance them, but vested foreign interests come in the way. By introducing further foreign capital these vested interests would be only increased in bulk and their pressure so much augmented that it would be unbearable. The Indian labourer, it is now represented, is exploited by the Indian capitalist; he will then be exploited by both the Indian and the foreign capitalist. Would this be a desirable condition?

What Really Opened Our Eyes?

The professor also says "the awakening of" the present leaders of public opinion "is due to the enterprises run and controlled by the British people, etc." To an extent this is not untrue. The kind of modern education instilled by the British Government did enable Indians to expand their vision and compare themselves with other nations in the world; but it was not due to the imported capital certainly. It was owing to education; and no one has yet questioned this benefit derived from it. As to why the educational system was formed as it was or is, is not the question to be discussed to-day; but it is true that one of the results was to awaken a few, only a very few, to the needs of India as a nation. It is also suggested that we are awakened "spiritually" by this contact with Britain. Perhaps the writer has at the back of his mind the theosophical movement! Otherwise, it is very doubtful what awakening spiritually has taken place as a result of our acquaintance with the British nation. We may have learnt a geat deal otherwise, but certainly, neither the Mahomedan nor the Hindu has to learn much in that behalf from a European nation.

The remedy or solution of the industrial problem will lie, not in borrowing but in securing the right to control Indian industries as is done in all self-governing countries and colonies in the British Empire.

Notes of the Day.

The Fruits of Frightfulness.

For years France has been pursuing a policy of frightfulness in Syria, but the advent of M. De Jouvenel, a civilian with definite ideas of government by 'divide and rule,' made the leaders of Syrian independence think that for a time frightfulness would recede in the background and French diplomacy would try to weaken their ranks by offering the various elements of population in Syria and Lebanon a travesty of autonomous government. M. De Jouvenel's resignation, just announced, indicates that this policy of 'divide and rule,' of making a show of creating "independent" States in Syria has failed. The recent outbreaks against French rule in the country are a reminder that it will not be tolerated by its inhabitants whatever the palliatives. The resignation of M. De Jouvenel, who is to be replaced by a French general, is a sign that France has yet to realise that neither a policy of frightfulness nor one of 'divide and rule' will suppress the Syrians' desire for their national independence.

Upside Down.

In refreshing contrast with the exhortation of a minor light of Responsivism in the Berars who talked of the urgent necessity of being practical and of working the Reforms for all they were worth in a recent speech at Amraoti, comes the statement of a staunch Ministerialist from Madras who is thoroughly disillusioned about achieving anything beneficial to the country by working them. After six years experience as an M.L.C., Mr. Marthandam Pillai finds he has been able to do practically nothing for his constituency in the Madras legislature. The reason is that in spite of the beautiful theory about the electorate influencing legislation, the Government in his opinion, imposes its will on the Ministers, the latter impose their wills on the Councillors, and the Councillors impose theirs on the electorate. The "Reforms" machinery is working upside down. Mr. Pillai refuses to seek re-election. Here is an experience which ought to open the eyes of our Responsivist friends who have gradually worked back to the Moderate position.

Is That Prohibition?

Mr. S. K. Bole asked a question in the Council why the owner of a certain liquor shop at the corner of Dadar and Naigaum Roads was allowed by Government an extension of time to sell liquor till 11 p.m. The Excise Minister replied that the extension was granted for the convenience of the Railway passengers getting out at Dadar. He added that he had consulted some Railway officials and the Commissioner of Police and that they had all approved of the extension. The right persons to be consulted in the matter were the people round about the shop and the Bombay Corporation. But both these parties were flouted by the Minister, who has been repeatedly professing his faith in Prohibition but who, instead of consistently reducing liquor facilities, actually increases them in violation of the normal rules about liquor shops. In effect the Minister is inviting liquor shop-keepers at other railway stations to ask for similar extra facilities and officials will never be wanting to support their applications.

Bangalore Mill Shooting.

The shooting incident at the Binny Mills of Bangalore on the 20th instant seems to be a far more suspicious affair than it seemed at first. The facts of the case are briefly these. Objecting to the withholding of a bonus due to them, the mill workers struck work and gathered in the mill area. The Manager of the mill applying for police help, one batch of police arrived on the spot but was unable to disperse the crowd. Another batch arrived shortly after and opened fire on the crowd, killing four and wounding several more. It was later ascertained, according to the correspondent of the "Hindu," that the mill Manager was not roughly handled by the crowd as had been alleged before and that none of the mill officers received any injury. As a magisterial inquiry is proceeding in the matter, we would not say any thing here that may possibly prejudice any of the parties concerned. But we cannot help saying that, in view of the crowd being entirely unarmed and the mill authorities themselves uninjured, there is a heavy burden of proof on the police in making out a case for shooting. The Dewan's action, in hurrying at once to the spot, in reassuring the mill workers and relieving the families of the dead men is beyond all praise. If the same tact and sympathy had been shown earlier by the mill authorities and the police, probably the tragedy might have been averted.

Sweet Reasonableness.

Of the many seemingly popular resolutions to be moved in the Council on the eve of the general elections one is of Mr. R. G. Pradhan recommending to Government to represent to the Governor-General-in-Council that immediate steps be taken to amend the Devolution Rules so that from next year all provincial subjects except those relating to the Department of Law and Order and to the Political Department may be Transferred subjects in this Presidency. The exclusion of Law and Order from the demand is probably due to Mr. Pradhan's horror of impatient idealism or to his appreciation of the special efficiency Government have displayed in Northern India and Bengal during the riots. It was not so very long ago that the Assembly demanded, with the full support of the Moderates, a radical change in the Constitution itself. But Mr. Pradhan believes in the policy of accepting a pie of the rupee and then asking for more pies. So he asks for only a little more, a change in Devolution Rules. But so slippery is the path of compromise that, if some statesman in the Council suggests an amendment asking for the transference "in the near future," we shall not be surprised if Mr. Pradhan again responds to the call of sweet reasonableness and accepts the amendment. It is, of course, understood that when the transference is to be effected there should be constitutional safeguards against its misuse in the interests of the people themselves.

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

HOW UMER SOBANI DIED?

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN CORONER'S COURT.

FURTHER HEARING TO-DAY.

The Coroner's Court was crowded on Tuesday to its utmost capacity by members of legal profession, merchants, and medical students when further hearing was resumed by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle touching the death of Mr. Umar Sobani. Although the time fixed for hearing was 10 a.m., people began to pour in from 9 a.m. A police sergeant and six constables from Byculla Police Station were specially requisitioned to maintain order.

In the evidence given by Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, positively affirmed that in his opinion the case of Mr. Sobani was one of suicide, while Mrs. Sobani made startling disclosure in reference to her husband's financial position.

Mr. Balubhai Desai who appeared for Mr. Usman Sobani with Mr. Tricumdas put several questions to Mrs. Sobani which the Coroner characterised as unfair.

MRS. SOBANI MOVED.

Mrs. Sobani sobbed and was much moved in the Court and fearing she might collapse, further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

Mr. Velani, Bar.at-Law, appeared for Mrs. Sobani.

Mr. Desai at the outset told the Court that they had not received the report of the Chemical Analyser, although they attempted to get a copy from the Chemical Analyser as well as the Police Surgeon.

The Coroner said he did not keep a copy of the Chemical Analyser's report.

Mr. Desai submitted that it was not an ordinary case and there was a strong suspicion in the mind of his client that the opium found in Mr. Umar Sobani's stomach was not self-administered.

The Coroner said that was the first time that he heard some startling allegations.

Mr. Desai: Therefore it is necessary to find out from the report of the Chemical Analyser and the notes of the Police Surgeon who made the post-mortem examination, the cause of Mr. Umar Sobani's death.

The Coroner: I will give you the copy of the Chemical Analyser.

After some discussion the Coroner ordered Inspector Raje to supply Mr. Desai with a copy of the Chemical Analyser and further directed Mr. Desai to deposit Rs. 100 with the Court in lieu of the fees of the Chemical Analyser who would be called in as a witness.

DR. NUNAN'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon was then examined by the Coroner.

The Coroner told Dr. Nunan that he was sorry that he would have to put him several questions which it would be necessary for him to reply without any reserve. He was compelled to ask these questions because it was asserted that opium was administered to Mr. Umar Sobani.

Coroner: Can you tell me the hour when you were requested to go to Mr. Umar Sobani's house?

A.—Some person came to my office on Monday betwen 4.30 and 5 p.m. and asked me to go to Mr. Umar Sobani's house.

Q.—Where is your consulting room?

A.—56 Esplanade Road.

Q.—When you were requested to go to Mr. Umar Sobani's house what were you asked to do?

A.—Some one told me that Mr. Umar Sobani had died suddenly that morning and that he had been suffering from pain in the heart or in the chest. He was attended by two medical practitioners. It was also suggested that the death was due to natural causes and there was no necessity for a post mortem examination.

Q.—Can you tell me who these persons are?

A.—No. It was further suggested that I should go to the residence of the deceased so as to ensure myself against any suspicious circumstances. I was also told that my fees would be paid. I pointed out that I was in such a matter in my official capacity as Police Surgeon of Bombay and not as private practitioner and that the question of fees therefore did not arise. I also pointed out that if I were to do as they suggested the people of Bombay very probably and very rightly would express opinion that on such an occasion there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. I said that in any case dispensing of the post mortem examination would be a very dangerous precedent to set up. I was very firm that I would hold post mortem examination.

Q.—Did anybody else suggest that the deceased was in the habit of taking opium.

A.—No.

Q.—Is it possible from the post mortem examination that a person was taking opium or not. A.—Yes, it is possible.

CONDITION OF DECEASED'S BODY.

Q.—What was the general condition of the body? A.—When I arrived at the house there were four medical men in the death chamber including my own assistant. I asked the three gentlemen if they were interested in the case and if they wished to be present in the post mortem examination. On receiving reply in affirmative I allowed them to remain in the chamber. Further during the course of examination a fourth medical man came into the room and a note was sent to me that a European medical man wanted to see me urgently. I replied verbally that I was busy at the moment and asked him to be admitted so that I might find out what he wanted. The gentleman came and told me that he was sent for by the family of the deceased who wanted him to be present at the examination. The post mortem examination was carried out by me and demonstrated in the presence of five qualified men. Various items of my report would be confirmed by these gentlemen if necessary. The condition of the body was: age about 39 years, body prematurely aged, and degenerated throughout.

Q.—What do you mean by degenerated

A.—Worn out for a man of 39 years old. There was not a single healthy organ in the body. This was due to the excesses what we call in Ireland "hard living" viz: excessive drunkenness, all kinds of excesses that a man familiar to the world would indulge in. I do not say that he was a opium eater as his outstanding condition did not show such signs.

Q.—What about the excessive amount of fat that you discovered.

A.—That was in the organs.

Q.—Will that fact suggest that he was a opium eater?

A.—In my opinion it was inconsistent to suggest that he was a opium eater.

Q.—What is the average fatal dose of opium?

A.—In case of adult four grains of opium is the ordinary fatal dose. If opium is crude a larger amount of crude opium will be required.

Q.—Can you say from the Chemical Analyser's report how much opium was discovered?

A.—I had sent to the Chemical Analyser not more than one-fifth of the liver and he approximately discovered seven grains.

THE QUANTITY OF OPIUM.

Q.—He did not discover the whole of the

Q.—You say it could not be less than 15 grains in the whole body?

A.—It could not be less than double the amount discovered by the Chemical Analyser. Probably very much more.

Q.—You say it could not be less than 15 grains. But in case of drunkard will less quantity of opium suffice to kill him?

A.—In case of a drunkard addicted to liquor lesser than average dose would be enough to kill him as the diseased organs would not be able to get rid of it.

Q.—What is you opinion whether it was self-administered or administered by some body else in case of Mr. Umar Sobani?

A.—I have given my own opinion. The amount discovered in any case is always much less—often enormously less than the amount orginally taken. In my opinion in this case death was due to a large dose of opium.

A.—Are you of opinion that it was administered by anybody else?

A.—Unless he was so much intoxicated that he did not know what was going on it is extremely unlikely for others to give him opium. In this case I am firmly of opinion that death was due to opium poisoning and a strong presumption is that in absence of definite and positive evidence to the contrary that it was self-administered and in my opinion the theory that death was due to accidental over dose as suggested by one of the jury is one I would not personally subscribe to.

MRS. SOBANI'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Khanum Behjat Sobani was then examined by the Coroner. Question: Was there any body else in your husband's room that night? A.—No, except myself and my husband nobody was present.

Q.—Was it possible for an outsider to get into the room? A.—It was impossible for outsiders to get into the room.

Q.—Was Mr. Navarra on good terms with your husband?—A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you present at the dinner from beginning to end? A,—Yes.

Q.—Was your husband in the habit of taking opium? A.—No.

Q.—Was he in the habit of drinking. A.—Yes.

Q.—I am sorry to put you this question. Was he drunk that night? A.—No. That night there was not enough of brandy in the house. There was only one peg and he took by two half pegs.

Q.—You had never reason to believe that he took occasionally opium? A.—No.

Q.—Can you give the approximate time when you found him snoring.—A.—About 5 a.m.

Q.—Was he in the habit of snoring? A.—

(Continued on page 9.)

MECCA CONFERENCE.

A SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION.

INDIAN DEPUTATIONS LEAVING MEDINA.

The "Khilafat Daily" has received the following wireless message from Medina:—"The Mecca conference ended on July 5th. Delegations have agreed to:—

(1) The restoration of sacred monuments

(2) Leaving the preservation of the undamaged monuments in the hands of Shia and Sunni Ulemas.

(3) Prayers in *Haram* (precincts of Holy Quaaba) to be led by Ulemas of the four sects—Hanafi, Shafai, Maliki and Hambuli, by rotation.

(4) Full religious liberty.

The resolutions have been communicated to Sultan Ibn Saud and a reply is being awaited. The Khilafat and Jamiat-ul-Ulema delegations are leaving Medina on July 27th.

BRITAIN AND IBN SAUD

INDIAN MUSLIMS' VIEWS WOULD BE CONSIDERED

LONDON, July 26.

At question-time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Amery said he did not anticipate any discussion at the Imperial Conference on the position of native races in the overseas Colonies and Dominions.

"I cannot say more than that the views expressed will be taken into account" replied Earl Winterton to a question of Colonel Day, who drew attention to the resolution of the mass-meeting of Muslims at Lucknow on June 13th regarding the treaties between Britain and Sultan Ibn Saud. —Reuter.

PUTTING DOWN THE "REBELS."

FRENCH OPERATIONS IN DAMASCUS

LONDON, July 26.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that in the course of the recent operations with a view to clearing the bands from the districts surrounding Damascus the French sustained the following casualties:—50 killed, and 106 wounded. Two French airmen were forced to land in the desert owing to engine trouble and they were surrounded by 200 "rebels." The airmen defended themselves until they collapsed from wounds whereupon the "rebels" tied the airmen to their machine and burned them alive.—Reuter.

NEW FRENCH TAXES

M. POINCARE'S SCHEME

LONDON, July 26.

Paris.—It is semi-officially confirmed that M. Poincare's financial measures which will be introduced in the Chamber on 27th July will be confined to a revision or increase of taxes and drastic reduction of expenditure. It is estimated that the treasury will need 2 1|2 milliard francs or more, before 31st December which will be obtained from indirect taxes including revision of business turnover tax, import duties on coffee, tea, rice etc., and an increase in customs transport tariffs.

The proceeds of readjustment of direct taxes not available before 1927 will be allocated to sinking fund for floatisg debt. M. Poincare means to rush the measures through the Parliament, which, it is thought, will rise about 8th August.—Reuter.

PREVENTION OF COTTON MIXING.

A BILL IN EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 26.

Cairo.—The Cabinet is submitting to the Parliament, possibly in the present session a Bill for the prevention of cotton mixing. A clause provides for the appointment in each Governorship of a Commission consisting of two officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and three experts to examine conditions in their area. Another clause provides that contraventions shall be punishable with one week imprisonment or fine of one pound Egyptian and confiscation of one quarter price of mixture. Foreigners charged with offences under the Bill will be brought before Mixed Courts.—Reuter's Special.

A CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS OF AFRICA.

LONDON, July 26.

Nairobi.—As a result of the recommendation of recent Governors' Conference to the effect that there should be meetisg of inter-colonial technical experts to discuss common problems first of these is being held at Nairobi in August, namely, agricultural cotton entomological and mycological conference. The Conference will embrace almost the whole of Africa and will be attended by 17 delegates representing Kenya, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Zenzibar, Portuguese Africa, Italian Somaliland, Belgian congo, and Sudan.—Reuter's Special.

BANGALORE MILL TRAGEDY.

UNARMED CROWD SHOT.

4 KILLED & MANY INJURED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 21.

Four persons were killed and two were wounded as the result of a shooting affray, which took place in the Bangalore Woollen Mills yesterday, at 2 p.m. It was Mr. Searle, the Superintendant of Reserve Police Bangalore, who started the shooting. He had gone there with a *posse* of six constables to help the management of the mills, in the trouble that arose out of the non-distribution of the bonuses for the half-year ending June 26. The employees of the mills ought to have received the bonus as usual about the first week of July and not seeing any signs of its being distributed even though the month was nearing its end the labourers about five thousand decided to collect in a body and tackle the manager.

They struck work at 12-30 p.m. and collected within the mills in front of the Manager's office. Thereupon the Manager, Mr. Southworth, phoned for police help. One batch of Reserved Police headed by an officer came to his aid. Shortly after, another batch of six reserve police, headed by Mr. Searle, the Superintendent, entered the mill premises from the rear through the cattle-shed, Mr. Searle was in his *mufti*.

THE SHOOTING.

None of the workmen noticed them as their attention was directed towards the Manager's office. Some of the strikers, including a few youngsters thinking that the Police might enter from that side, ran towards the woollen weaving department, where the second batch of police were. Hardly had they turned the corner than, it is alleged, the Superintendent, ordered his men to fire. He himself fired some shots some of his constables following suit. One of the strikers who received the shot on his fore-head died instantaneously on the spot. Two more who were shot through the ribs and thigh respectively died on the way to the Hospital, where they were being removed. In all four persons were killed and many injured.

DEWAN'S SYMPATHY.

The Dewan, Mr. Mirza, who arrived on the scene with Mr. Chandy, the first Member of Council and some others, proceeded to the spot where the dead bodies were lying, felt greatly grieved and expressed his sympathy towards the families of the dead and assured them that he would see that justice would be meted out to them. The workmen after hearing this sympathetic assurance from their popular Dewan, went home quietly. Next morning the Dewan visited the homes of the dead men and gave their family a few rupees for the immediate expenses from his own pocket.

There is a rumour that His Highness the Maharaja has issued orders to withdraw the police from the mill. The Government is investigating the matter.

MINERVA MILLS CLOSED

MADRAS, July 26.

A Bangalore message to the "Madras Mail" dated July 24th says that about one thousand employees of the Minerva mills refused to resume work after the midday interval on hearing that a bonus had been paid to the hands of the Bangalore Woollen Cotton and Silk Mills. Though there was a certain amount of hooting and stone-throwing no great damage was done generally. The manager of the mills explained the position to the millhands but they refused to resume work.

A later message to the "Mail" from Bangalore says that the strike at the Minerva Mills continues and a smaller crowd than on Saturday assembled. The place was visited by the District Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Police and a small party of rural police has been placed on duty. The message adds:—About nine this morning two loud reports, whether of dynamic blasting guns or bombs is not yet known, were heard in the neighbourhood which had the immediate effect of dispersing the crowd who have gone home and the mills are closed". —A. P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT

PUBLICATION ON 3RD AUGUST

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 27.

I understand that the report of the Currency Commission will be published simultaneously throughout India and in England on the morning of 3rd August.

VICEROY AT BELAPUR.

VISITS LOCAL SUGAR WORKS.

BELAPUR, July 27.

The Viceroy and party arrived by Special Train at Belapur station on Dhond-Manmad line on Tuesday morning.

WATER DIVINER AGAIN.

SELF-APPLAUDING REPORT.

MAJ. POGSON'S SERVICE EXTENDED.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Special Representative.)

Owing to illness of Sir Ebrahim his deputy Mr. B. G. Pahalajani had to act as president to-day. Much time was taken up in the discussion of the Bill to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act and lot of poison was squirted by non-Brahmin bravos over Mr. A. F. Pathan's rather inconsequential amendment. Belgaum which has become a cockpit of late for party squabbles of non-Brahmins opposed the amendment through its two representatives and both Messrs. Angadi and Dalvi made strongly partisan speeches and incidentally gave an insight into mofussil municipal party politics. The Minister was on the horns of a dilemma and he asked the House to vote as it liked. When the matter was carried to a division and it was there carried by a narrow majority. The Bill was however passed afterwards. In the afternoon supplementary demands were made and easily granted without any demur on the part of the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Delhavi's resolution for the cancellation of the Notification prohibiting import of outside cotton into Surat area roused some opposition from Mr. Dadhubhai Desai and another. But it was of no avail and the House readily fell in with the Ministers' proposal.

NEW HEAVEN AND NEW EARTH.

Major Pogson was the discovery of Sir Chunilal Mehta and he worked this new stunt which was going to bring new heaven and new earth in this Presidency for all its worth. Every session the question has been brought again and again before the Council and speeches have been made for and against the Major's work but it cannot be said that many new converts have been made by his votaries. In spite of the sedulous propaganda carried on his behalf the Council has not been won over to his side and the lavish expenditure of money has not yet been justified. The Hon. Mr. Rieu now proposed that Maj. Pogson should be appointed till the end of the financial year and this was stoutly opposed by some members. Of course; Mr. Bunter and Sir V. Dabholkar supported Government as usual. To prepare the Council for the debate Major Pogson had circulated a lengthy statement giving particulars of his work and it was stated in it that the percentage of wells dug on sites located since October 1925 in which water had been struck was 100 per cent. while the percentage of those in which a supply over the standard had been obtained was 68 per cent. This, it was stated, compared favourably with the percentages obtained during the test period before the regular appointment of the water diviner. Eleven bores only had been put down on sites located and these were sunk at the option of local boards or cultivators merely to test the presence of water and were 100 per cent. correct. In the Bijapur District water was obtained after boring through 50 feet of trap and granite. In Kaira the success was even more marked and the statement ended by saying that there were nearly 500 applications for the services of Major Pogson but before October 1925 out of 23 wells dug only in 13 cases water had been struck five were failures and five wells had still to be dug further. The appointment was made and Major Pogson is now a permanent fixture.

SECRETARIATE TO REMAIN IN BOMBAY.

When the Council met to-day at question time in reply to Mr. S. T. Kambli, Sir Chunilal Mehta said the Secretariate was not going to be transferred to Poona.

Mr. G. I. Patel asked for the number of murders, rapes, thefts, assaults, dacoities and other crimes of violence committed by Pathans in Bombay and suburbs and Ahmedabad in 1924, 1925, and January 1926.

The answer was total number of crimes in Bombay was 173 of which dacoities were 19 and other crimes of violence 50. There was one murder during these years. In the suburbs there were 58 assaults, 2 dacoities and one murder. In Ahmedabad the figures were negligible.

AMENDMENT TO MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

The Council then resumed discussion of the Bill to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act 1925 for the purpose of protecting such non-graduate chief officerss as were in municipal service before the new Act came into force. Mr. A. F. Pathan moved an amendment adding the following new section. The amendment made by section 3 shall not apply if in conformity with the provision in Section 33 (I) any Municipal borough has discontinued the appointment as chief officer of any person who is not a graduate of University or qualified engineer. After considerable discussion the Council accepted the addition and the Bill as amended was passed.

Mr. Hotson then made a demand for Rs. 2,422 being the cost for an additional city magistrate for one year for Ahmedabad as the present incumbent was overworked and work was suffering owing to long delays. He said if after one year it was found that the post was not required then they would dispense with it. The people of Ahmedabad themselves wanted the appointment. The grant was made.

GRANT FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

Mr. J. L. Rieu, Revenue Member, made a demand for supplementary grant of Rs. 2,20,649 by reappropriation to 43A famine relief. He said owing to the failure of rains last year there was famine in certain districts and the expenditure asked for was for famine relief. Applications had been received from Collectors to meet certain cases and there was considerable expenditure on fodder for cattle in Sind and also sinking of "katcha" wells for drinking water. In Panch Mahals the work of breaking stones was undertaken to relieve the famine stricken and in the East Khandesh also there was relief given. Mr. A. N. Surve opposed the grant to bring to the notice of Government the question of bonus to Police Patils and increased pay to village servants on which there was agitation for a long time. After Mr. Rieu's explanation the grant was made.

After lunch the Hon. Mr. Delhavi asked for a grant of Rs. 8,19,185 for regularising the accounts of Nasik and Khanapur distilleries. It was made.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir then demanded a grant of Rs. 5,19,026 for irrigation and it was merely a formal demand. The amount was granted.

Minister Jadhav made a demand of Rs. 60,000 for public health for purchase of bottles, syringes, etc., for the Haffkine Institute, Bombay. This was owing to large demand for plague vaccine from the Punjab, Mesopotamia and the United Provinces and the Institutes supply of bottles was exhausted. The grant was made.

RESTRICTION ON INFERIOR COTTON GROWING.

The Hon. Mr. Delhavi then moved that as owing to the wide extension of the growing of similar high quality of cotton in areas, 1, 2 and 3 of the Government Notification of August 18, 1923, it was no longer necessary to maintain the said areas as separate protected areas for the import of cotton into them by road, Government cancelled the Notification as far as it prohibited the import of cotton by road from the Olpad Ankleshwar area into the South Surat area and the Surat area provided that that in the event of the cultivators being found to grow cotton of inferior quality hereafter in any of those areas this notification would be cancelled. Mr. Delhavi said there had been considerable discussion on the question in this Council and Government had promised that the restriction would be removed as soon as they were satisfied that the area was protected. Since Government were satisfied that the area was well protected and that the right sort of cotton was cultivated the restriction was now removed.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani moved for the omission of the last few lines beginning from provided that. He complained that Government had gone beyond this object of the Act.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai said the protection was in the interest of mill owners and not in the interest of cultivators for Government knew they could not bring any pressure on few merchants as they could do on thousands of cultivators. He asked why only particular cotton areas were protected and not all.

Mr. Lalji Naranji said cotton prices were ruled by world prices and cheap cotton meant cheap cloth which was an article of necessity.

The resolution was passed.

WATER DIVINER'S SERVICE.

The Hon. Mr. Rieu moved that the appointment of Major Pogson for locating underground supplies of water and of his staff might be continued till the end of the current financial year. Mr. Rieu said Rs. 60,000 had been sanctioned for Major Pogson's appointment until September 30 and the demand was for engagement of his services until March 31. He then made a speech explaining the Major's long statement about his success.

Dr. A. N. Surve moved an amendment that the debate on the item be adjourned till to-morrow as the report was placed in their hands only a short while ago and members could not go into the statement and figures in it. The amendment being negatived Mr. Surve moved another amendment that the appointment be made till the end of March 15, 1926, i.e. fifteen days before the expiry of the year. Mr. Surve said Major Pogson's figures about 100 per cent. successes must be taken with a pinch of salt as last time he had shown many instances where his predictions had not come true. When he was faced with the report of the boring department about his failures Major Pagson said he was appointed an expert only for trap area. Mr. Rieu stated that the borings were carried on by the department independent of Major Pogson and he could not be responsible for them. Continuing he said the statement supplied to them was incomplete and misleading. The figures were not enough to convince them whether he should be further employed. Even Dr. Mann had told them that he was unable to make up his mind on the question.

Mr. S. S. Deo said the report could have been given them earlier when they would have been able to go into it more fully. He invited their attention to statement No. 2 in the report and asked them whether they could really say after its perusal that an enormous expenditure of Rs. 4,500 per month was justified by the results. They could not

(Continued on page 8.)

M. C. C. TO VISIT INDIA

AN OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

BOMBAY MISSING FROM THE PROGRAMME.

LAHORE, June 26.

The Hon. Secretary of the Lahore Gymkhana Cricket Team has received authentic official news regarding the forthcoming visit of the M. C. C. to India. The tour has been officially confirmed and the Calcutta Cricket Club which is acting as the central organisation for it only awaits final acceptance of the itinerary.

PROGRAMME.

According to the programme the team will land at Karachi on October 18th and play there until October 31st. They arrive at Rawalpindi on November 2nd and leave for Lahore on November 7. They will stay at Lahore for a fortnight when, it is proposed that four matches will be played. The first match will most probably be against the Army in India and the last will be against a representative Punjab team. The designation of the other two teams has not yet been decided. The Gymkhana Cricket Committee has decided to sanction Rs. 2,000 plus 25 per cent of the profits for the team's stay in Lahore.

The proposed second visit of the team to Punjab after the Christmas has been abandoned so far as Lahore is concerned but there is every likelihood of a match against Patiala Team at Chail (Simla hills) and possibility exists that the Maharaja of Patiala will raise an all India team to meet the M. C. C. on the Chail ground. The Northern India Quadrangular cricket tournament will not be abandoned this season as was originally contemplated. The Lahore players deeply regret that none of the test matches will be played here as had originally been hoped.—A. P.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

SECOND DAY'S SCORE.

LONDON, July 26.

Carr is slightly better and his temperature is lower but there is little likelihood of his playing tomorrow.

SCORE AT TEA INTERVAL.

At tea-interval in the Fourth Test Match at Manchester, Australia had scored 252 for three. Woodfull made 117 and Macartney 109.

At the close of the second day's play in the Fourth Test Match at Manchester, Australia had scored 322 for 8.—Reuter.

RUNS COME IN SLOWLY.

LONDON, July 26.

The second day's play in the Fourth Test Match was resumed to-day in threatening weather and on soft wicket. Hobbs who captained England's side in the absence due to illness of Carr was the recipient of an ovation when he led the English team out at half-past eleven.

At 29 Bardsley in driving long hop to the leg was brilliantly caught by Tyldesley at square leg. Hundred appeared on the board after the innings had lasted two hours.

Attendance which numbered 25,000 at start of play had increased to 30,000 when the play was continued after lunch.

MACARTNEY'S SUPERB EATTING.

Woodfull's batting was stodgy and he took nearly two hours and a half to comlete his fifty. Two hundred was hoisted after the innings had lasted three and a half hours. Macartney has to-day equalled Sutcliffe's record of scoring centuries in three successive Test innings. His innings lasted exactly three hours and he gave characteristic display of superb batsmanship. Hhis chief hits were fourteen fours. Woodfull was out just before tea to only poor stroke in his innings. He was batting for four hours and ten minutes and hit six boundaries.

Wickets fell easily on the resumption of play after tea. Gregory made 34.—Reuter's Special.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW.

LONDON, July 27.

Carr is improving. His temperature is almost normal, but his throat is much ulcerated and he cannot play to-day.

In the Fourth Test Match at Manchester to-day Australia were all dismissed for 335 and England had scored 90 for one at lunch. For England Root took 4 for 84 and Stevens 3 for 86.—Reuter.

STEWARDS CUP.

PERHAPS SO WINS

LONDON, July 27.

The following is the result of the Stewards Cup:—

Perhaps So	 1
Edwina	 2
Purple Shade	 3

Betting on the Stewards Cup was 100 to 6 against Perhaps So; 50 to 1 Edwina; 100 to 7 Purple Shade.

Edwina made running from Orbindos, Ethnarch, Sweet Rocket, Balderston, Perhaps So and Pheidon, but the favourite Ethnarch was beaten early on. About half the way Edwina led from Orbindos, Moti Mahal and Sweet Rocket and at a distance Perhaps So went to the front to win easily by one and half lengths. Half length between the second and the third. Pheidon finished fourth.

Time was one minute fourteen seconds. Twenty-nine ran. Nothing Venture was ridden by J. Leach, Edwina by B. Lynch, Defiance by Dines, Quick Stick by Carroll, Balderston by Caldwell, Donnina by Freeman, Orbindos by Barber and Pheidon by A. Berry. Harpist (Winter) was additional runner. Geraint Battleshaft and Silvretta did not run. Volta's Pride was scratched by 12|50 yesterday morning.—Reuter.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN SYDNEY.

LONDON, July 27.

Sydney.—The Indian Army Hockey team beat Duntroon Cadets by 14 goals to nil.—Reuter.

The fourth Test Match ended in a draw. England scored 305 for 5 in their first innings.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

RAIN STOPS FURTHER PLAY

LONDON, July 26.

Following are to-day's closing scores in county cricket matches that began on Saturday:—

Worcestershire vs. Warwickshire at Worcester: Worcester 152 for 4. (Tarbox 53). Rain stopped further play. Derbyshire versus Lancashire at Chesterfield: Lancashire, 325. Derby 81 for 2. No further play was possible owing to rain.

Notts versus Yorkshire at Nottingham: Notts 265. (Lilley 61). Yorkshire 245. (Holmes 77, Larwood 4 for 54). Notts 19 for 2.

Hampshire versus Gloucestershire at Bournemouth: Hampshire 152. Gloucester 107. (Newman 8 for 61). Hampshire 37 for 1. Rain stopped further play.

Glamorgan versus Somerset at Cardiff: Somerset 59. (Arnott 5 for 29, Mercer 5 for 27). Glamorgan 152 for 5. (Turnbull 53 not out).

There was no play in the following matches owing to rain: Surrey versus Kent at Oval, Essex versus Middlesex at Leyton and Sussex versus Northamptonshire at Brighton.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. A. BEAT CUSTOMS.

Tuesday's match between the Customs and Royal Artillery resulted in a comfortable win for the latter by three goals. The opening stages were fairly good and the Customs succeeded in keeping out their opponents mainly through Lynn and Potts. In the second half, however, the Gunners dominated the game and won as they liked by a trio of goals, Lynn having no chance to save. Butler, the Customs left wing, almost succeeded in scoring a goal ten minutes before the end, but on the whole the forwards were disappointing. In fact the R. A. goalie spent most of his time sitting down on the turf.

Royal Artillery	3 goals.
Customs	Nil.

Referee.—Mr. Wozencroft.

WATER DIVINER AGAIN.

(Continued from page 7.)

say that Major Pogson was a success as water diviner. No agriculturist could say that 4 1|2 hours supply was enough for his needs as a standard supply for a mhot must work for at least eight hours a day if it was to be of any use. Could they also call an hour's supply of water as success? They would find that out of 30 wells excavated only three were successful. Was this enormous expense justified? What was the use of appointin a retrenchment officer on the one hand and on the other spending money like water on a water diviner? Let there be an end to these experiments.

Mr. J. Bunter giving his own experiences of Major Pogson said he had succeeded in finding water on the speakers property where there was a trap rock.

Thakore Saheb of Kerwada said as far as Gujarat was concerned Major Pogson had been able to find sufficient quantity of water. He asked that experiments might be carried on further until they could decide definitely whether Major Pogson had failed or succeeded.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan said Major Pogson was not a "Mahatma" who could find out water last time when the question was before the Council. Government had won by a majority of one only and now again there was a fresh proposal before them which he opposed Sir Vasantrao supported giving his own example. After Mr. Rieu had replied, the resolution was put to vote and carried.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

The Secretary of the Congress Karmi Sangha issued has statement stating that whes they found that their resolution sent with due notice for consideration at the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee on July 2 were shelved they had no other alternative but to walk out.—Free Press.

The third Bengal Hindu Provincial Conference will be held in Calcutta on August 28 to safeguard the interests of Hindus.—Free Press.

COAL DEBATE AGAIN

GOVERNMENT UNMOVED.

MINERS TO REVIEW SITUATION.

LONDON, July 26.

The coal situation was discussed to-day in both the Houses. In the House of Lords, Lord Balfour of Burleigh suggested that the Government should make fresh effort to reopen the negotiations, on the lines of the Samuel Report. In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George moved the reduction of the vote is the Secretary of Mines' salary "to draw attention to the present position of disastrous struggle in the coal-fields."—Reuter.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

LONDON, July 26.

Mr. Lloyd George said that if the churches' policy was adopted with a small subsidy it would not amount to half the present weekly loss and it would restore goodwill in the coal-fields.

Mr. MacDonald saw no solution except on the lines of churches' offer.—Reuter's Special.

MR. MACDONALD ACCUSED OF PROLONGING STRUGGLE.

LONDON, July 26.

Mr. Baldwin reiterated that subsidy was impossible beyond three millions offered but even now the door was open for negotiation and in this connection the Government would do their utmost to help. The Government were, however, unable to impose a legislative settlement.

"THANK YOU FOR NOTHING."

Premier's speech was greeted by Labour ries of "Thank you for nothing."

Mr. MacDonald declared that the House and the country would have heard the Premier's speech with profound dissatisfaction.

Mr. Lane-Fox replying to the debate asserted that Mr. MacDonald was discouraging the miners from negotiating thus possibly making the dispute longer and more bitter.

Mr. Lloyd George's motion was defeated by 338 to 152 votes and the salary of the Minister of Mines was agreed to.—Reuter.

MINERS TO REVIEW POSITION

LONDON, July 26.

Following the steady drift back of the miners to work Mr. Cook in speech at Walsall, announced that the Miners' Executive had decided to call a Miners' Delegate Conference for 30th July in order to review the position. He declared that he had so desire to oppose the will of the miners if they desired to work eight hours a day, but he would resign before he carried out the instructions to sign an agreement to that effect.—Reuter.

COST OF STRIKE

LONDON, July 26.

At question-time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Samuel estimated that the total loss to country since 30th April in consequence of the general strike and the coal stoppage might reach 150 million pound.—Reuter.

THE MISSING AIRMAN

A QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, July 26.

What happened to the six-foot Air Craftsman Taylor whose whereabouts in India are not known since he was granted six months' leave in February was the subject of a question in the House of Commons to-day. There was also an enquiry regarding the number of desertions from the Air Force in India since 1st January.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that he was enquiring from India as regards Taylor; otherwise there had been no desertions.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE CRASH IN BAGHDAD.

SEVEN AIRMEN KILLED.

LONDON, July 26.

Baghdad.—A Vickers Vermon crashed this morning at Hanaidi and seven were killed including Squadron Leader E.M. Pollard, Flight-Lieut. Brading, Flying Officer Stirling Webb. Mr. Inglis, Sergeant Kewaldy Aircraftman Davis and Aircraftman Whittle. Flying Officer Neo was seriously injured. The cause of accident is unknown.—Reuter.

LONDON-RANGOON AIR SERVICE.

PRACTICAL SAYS COBHAM

RANGOON, July 26.

Weather permitting, Mr. Alan Cobham will leave Rangoon for Victoria Point tomorrow. Mr. Cobham is convinced that regular air service between London and Rangoon is practicable.—A.P.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF SYRIA RESIGNS.

LONDON, July 26.

Paris.—De Jouvenel has decided to resign the High Commissionership of Syria and he will probably be succeeded by the French General.—Reuter.

CATHOLICS IN MEXICO.

NEW RELIGIOUS REGULATION CAUSES DISTRESS.

LONDON, July 26.

New York.—Interest in the distressful state of Cathoic Mexico is becoming general in the United States where the Pope has called on all Catholics to offer prayers on its behalf. It is reported from Mexico that the Mexican Department of the interior has ordered investigation, following the publication of the pastoral letter signed by the Archbishop of Mexico, seven other Archbishops and twenty nine Bishops proposing suspension of services, and withdrawal of all priests from Churches from the 31st July. The letter implies that the President of Mexico and other responsible officials may be excommunicated and strongly protests against the new religious regulations as interfering with constitutional rights. The Mexican Department of the Interior intends to determine whether the letter violates the constitution. If so the Attorney-General may summon the signatories to court and order their arrest.—Reuter's Special.

RESULT OF TRAVANCORE PRESS LAW.

JOURNALS TRANSFERRED TO BRITISH SETTLEMENT

MADRAS, July 26.

As a result of the recently promulgated Press Law in Travancore, three journals, the "People," "Srivazhumeodu," and "Veerakeralan" have been transferred to Thangasseri British Settlement, near Quilon. Declarations have been made before the District Magistrate, Calicut and one of them has actually commenced publication. The authorities in Travancore have retaliated by refusing to register periodicals as newspapers at the usual concession rates.—Free Press.

JERSEY EXCURSIONISTS

UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE AT GRANVILLE

LONDON, July 26.

Excursionists from Jersey to Granville had unpleasant experiences. On leaving Granville, the steamer band struck up "Marseillaise." The crowd on the quay resented this and started stone-throwing. A woman passenger was hit. Much indignation prepails at Jersey.—Reuter's Special.

DUTY ON BRITISH GOODS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, July 26.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Amery said representations had been received regarding the method adopted in certain Dominions for assessing the value for customs purposes of British goods subject to excise duty, and that question would be discussed at the Imperial Conference.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD'S TOTAL SHIPPING.

BRITAIN'S SHARE

LONDON, July 27.

That the British Isles owned approximately 19,400,000 tons of the world's total of approximately 64,784,000 tons of shipping at the end of June is recorded in the Lloyd's Register. The total world net increase in the year was approximately 193,000 tons compared with the approximate increase of 618,000 tons the year before. The United States tonnage decreased by nearly 500,000 tons and the British Isles decreased by 41,000 tons compared with the increase of 335,000 in the previous year. The greatest increases in steam & motor vessels since June 1914 have been the United States 9,500,000 tons, Japan 2,250,000, Italy 1,720,000. France 142,000 Holland 1,081,000, British Dominions 1,057,000. The tonnage of the British Isles has increased by barely two per cent. over the tonnage owned in 1914 whereas the foreign tonnage has increased by nearly 64 per cent. Germany shows the only decrease, namely approximately 2,073,000 tons. Britain's 42 percentage of the world's steam and motor tonnage in 1914 has now shrunk to under 31.—Reuter.

OSCILATIONS OF FRANC

LONDON, July 26.

Francs in London to-day closed weaker. The French franc was 195 1|2 to the pound and the Belgian, 191 1|2.—Reuter's Special.

DUKE OF YORK TO VISIT NEW-ZEALAND

LONDON, July 26.

It has been officially announced that Duke and Duchess of York will visit New Zealand in 1927.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

It is understood that the Hon. Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, has been nominated as an additional delegate to the League of Nations' Assembly which meets at Geneva on September 7th 1926.

The Governor of Madras and party after tour in the Madura and Ramnad districts have left Kodaikanal for Ootacamund.

SELLING USED TICKETS.

TICKET-COLLECTOR & PASSENGER CONVICTED

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The Police Magistrate, Sealdah, sentenced Promatha Nath Bannerji, ticket-collector, Sealdah Station, and Aswini Kumar Kundu, a regular passenger from Krishnagar, to six and four months' rigorous imprisonment respectively, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of tickets which the first accused used to hand over to the second accused while on duty for sale.—Free Press.

FOR THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

A BIHARI'S MUNIFICENCE.

PATNA, July 25.

Presiding at a farewell dinner given in honour of Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha who recently retired from the office of Finance Member Bihar and Orissa Sir Jawala Prosad Acting Chief Justice, Patna High Court said the munificent donation and gift which Mr. Sinha had made for the establishment of the Radhika Sinha Institute and the Sachchidananda Library would for ever stand as a living monument of culture and would commemorate his name as a pioneer in promoting the cause of education and learning in the province of Bihar.

Responding to the toast Mr. Sinha said that their one effort at the present moment should be directed towards the establishment in India of responsible Government at the earliest possible moment. It was quite clear however that so long as they were divided amongst themselves and proceeded upon the lines on which they had been doing for some time past the problem of self-government in the country must become more difficult. It was the work of every educated Hindu and Mussalman to see to it that that great problem was solved satisfactorily.

IN BAD BOOKS OF POLICE.

DACCA KHILAFATIST BOUND OVER

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The rule issued on behalf of Mafijuddin Ahmed, Secretary, Dacca Khilafat Committee against an order binding him over to keep the peace for three years was disposed of to-day by Mr. Justice Duval and Mr. Justice Roy.

The case against him was that being an ardent propagandist of the Swaraj and Khilafat movements he disregarded the rights of others and despised the powers of the law. Subsequently he was suspected of being concerned in several dacoities.

The defence was that being a prominent worker in the Swaraj and Khilafat campaign he came into collision with the police who brought a false charge against him.

Their Lordships upheld the Magistrate's order binding him over for three years but reduced the amount of the security from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500.—A. P.

PABNA RELIEF.

MRS. NAIDU PROMISES CONTRIBUTIONS

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The Under-Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, makes the following announcement to the press:—After personally inspecting the affected areas Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Indian National Congress has allotted on behalf of the Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee Rs. 1,000 for Pabna Relief. She has also promised to contribute on behalf of the public and the Provincial Congress Committee of Bombay a sum of Rs. 4,000 for the same relief. A sum of Rs. 1,000 subscribed out of the All India Congress Committee funds has already been paid up.—A. P.

COBHAM STARTS FOR VICTORIA POINT

RANGOON, July 27.

Cobham left for Victoria Point at eight this morning in clear wheather but the sky was cloudy. There was a large number of European ladies and gentlemen to see him off. Cobham expects to reach Victoria Point in about six hours.—A. P.

PASSES OVER MOULMEIN.

MOULMEIN, July 27.

Cobham passed over Moulmein *en route* to Victoria Point at 9-10 a.m. flying at a low altitude at about 100 miles per hour.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Whilst proceeding to work outside the jail on July 26, 84 convicts at Baghdad tried to escape. The guard fired and two men were seriously wounded and three slightly wounded. Two escaped but were recaptured in New Street. It is believed that there was pre-conceived plot.

The "Daily Telegraph's" military correspondent understands that Colonel H.C. Jackson will succeed Colonel R.J. Collins in directorship of Military Training India.—Reuter.

A TOPSY-TURVY AFFAIR.

A MINISTERIALIST ON DIARCHIC GOVT.

WHY HE IS NOT SEEKING RE-ELECTION.

MADRAS, July 26.

In declining to seek re-election to the Council, Mr. Marthandam Pillai, a staunch Ministerialist, says that for six years he had been able to do practically nothing for his constituency in the Council. He calls the Council a big debating society, where you may walk-in, and walk-out, at your leisure moments.

He concludes with the following interesting observation:—"The theory and practice of reformed diarchic Goverament do not merely vary, but are the very reverse of each other. In theory, the electorate imposes its will upon its representatives and the representatives on the Ministry and the Ministry upon the Government, but in practice the Government imposes its will on the Ministers and the Ministers impose their will on the Councillors and the Councillors upon the electorate. And thus the whole machinery is working upside down."—Free Press.

TAGORE'S TOUR ON CONTINENT.

LECTURES AT UNIVERSITY CENTRES

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The Associated Press has received the following cable from London:—

After quiet days spent with Romain Rolland at Villeneuve, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore gave two lectures at the University of Zurich and at Lucerne. At Vienna he had an interview with President Hajnisch and also delivered two lectures.—A. P.

INVITATION TO MUSLIM COUNCILLORS.

THE MAYOR'S MOVE.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The "Statesman" understands that the Mayor Mr. J.M. Sen Gupta, has extended a special invitation to the Muslim councillors of the Calcutta Corporation who have resigned their seats, to be present at the special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation next Friday. The question of the burial of the Pir in the New Market is likely to be brought up at that meeting in connection with the resolution tabled by Mr. C.C. Biswas.—Free Press.

DR. MOONJE'S EFFUSIONS.

NEED FOR COMMUNAL ORGANISATION

CALCUTTA, July 26.

In the course of a conversation a representative of the Free Press of India, regarding the present political situation in the country Dr. Moonje on the eve of his departure for Nagpur, warned the Congress leaders of the serious consequences arising out of the two wings of Congress politics.

He said, "There can be no solution of the present Hindu-Muslim difficulty unless the Muslims are made to understand that they cannot dominate the Hindus with impunity by mere brute force. We do not want to fight the Muslims. We want to live as brothers and neighbours. But if they do not understand their responsibility and in their aggressive fanaticism attack Hindu houses, and particularly Hindu temples and womes the present inert mass of Hindus will soon find its patience exhausted and then the Muslims will come to know that things are coming to a pass, which they had never anticipated or bargained for."

TAKE COURAGE IN BOTH HANDS.

Regarding Muslim leaders he said, "They are doing their duty towards their community. It is the Hindu leaders, who are hesitating and seem to be afraid of annoying or displeasing the Muslims. I certainly desire that like Dr. Kitchlew, the Hindu leaders also should take up courage in both hands and come out boldly to help the Hindus out of this difficult situation, and bring about a rehabilitation of their former relation between Hindus and Muslims."

As regards Congress politics and the controversy about Responsive Co-operation, Dr. Moonje said: "We are having it to our hearts content and Congress leaders do not still see the consequences arising therefrom. We want to have a national outlook in the matter and do not want to embroil the Hindu Sabha in this controversy generally, but provinces like Bengal and the Punjab stand out in a most peculiarly critical position, and if the Muslims of these provinces in their obsession of communalism want to co-operate with the Government in forming ministries, the Hindus shall be painfully compelled to reconsider their position and to see that undue advantage is not taken of their generous instinct of nationalism.—Free Press.

MRS. BASANTI DEVI'S THANKS

FOR MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Shrimati Basanti Debi (Mrs. C.R. Das) has expressed her gratitude through the Press to all persons and associations for the messages of condolence and sympathy and for their kind feelings towards her and her family.—A.P.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

SOME MODERN COMMERCIAL PROBLEMS.

BY KRISTODAS.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, had an illuminating discourse on some of the burning problems of the day in his speech at the second quarterly general meeting on Saturday last. The recent representations regarding cement and puggree cloth forwarded by the Ladian Merchants' Chamber pointed out the extremely undesirable and scandalous situation which existed with regard to the purchase of stores. The statement issued by the High Commissioner every six months discloses every time such cases and it would afford liberal education were a statement published giving all the egregious instances which have happened up to this time, an education which, to use Mr. Tairsee's expressive words, would suffice to convert even a moderate into an extremist. The question is not as to whether orders are to be given to this firm or that but whether a Government of a country is justified in going against the wishes of the whole country and placing orders with foreign firms for articles the production of which outstrips the consumption and the quality of which is the same as if not superior to that of the foreign stuff. Such a deliberate ignoring of Indian interests will go on till the fundamental basis of the purchase of stores by the Government remains unaltered, that is India continues to purchase her requirements through an agency six thousand miles distant. On the motion of Mr. Jinnah the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution insisting on tenders being invited in this country and in rupees. All sorts of excuses are found out to treat Mr. Jinnah's resolution as a dead letter. Just as the Directors of a joint stock concern always profess to be extremely solicitous about the interests of shareholders whenever they do not want to take any action, the Government of India evince their anxiety about the interests of the tax paying public of the country. Reasons of economy, efficiency, etc., are trotted out to justify the continuance of the present policy of the Government, though it is never explained why if there are such advantages of purchase in the open market, other foreign countries prefer to do their marketing at home and even Great Britain herself is not free from such a tendency. Mr. Lalji well reminded the public of the observation of the late Sir William Myer that the London city interests were keenly watchful of the orders for different Colonies being placed in the United Kingdom and that a strong agitation would be created and the Minister-in-charge would be heckled in Parliament were even a small order to go outside. A Paris crowd or an Austrian crowd (as once happened in 1921) manifests its feelings of resentment, forgetting its traditional hospitality, even against visitors who are suspected of taking advantage of a depreciated franc or kronen. Such is our mentality however that the Standing Comimttee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation recommends rescinding of a resolution for the boycott of British Empire goods and it is more than likely that the Corporation may accept such a recommendation!

SUPERFLUOUS COMMITTEES.

If some member of the Imperial Legislature asks for information regarding the total number of Commissions and Committees appointed since the inauguration of the Reforms and the total expenditure incurred on them, and if the Government find time to satisfy his curiosity, the information will be of an illuminating character. Mr. Lalji, therefore, well pressed that the time had now come when representatives of the people in both the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures should see that a halt must be asked with regard to the appointment of such Commissions and Committees. We can well realise that such Committees will be useful in those lands where Governments are really anxious to sound public opinion on some qestions and to follow it. They are however of no good in this country where their appointment is primarily made to shelve aside certain inconvenient questions and their personnel being more or less "packed" the issues are practically decided before the reports are issued and they are used, as Mr. Lalji well put it, as merely instructions for justifying particular Government actions or policies.

BACK BAY MUDDLE.

It must be said that the Back Bay Committee was asked for by the people themselves and their representatives. The Committee is therefore quite in place, but the terms of reference are something quite different from those intended by the public. The public are thoroughly conversant with the history of the Back Bay Scheme and if the Government want their new Committee to merely go into the history of the scheme all the trouble and expense may well be spared. What the public wants is a clear, definite and independent inquiry into the allegations that have been made from different quarters regarding the administration of the Development Department and the huge losses that have been incurred on the Back Bay scheme, Industrial housing scheme and even Suburban development, and to fix the responsibility on particular shoulders if the allegations are proved to be true. The presence of independent members like Sir M. Vishwesharaya and Mr. Billimoria on the Committee is an assurance that the terms of reference will be construed in a broad spirit and that the scrutiny will be of searching character, though the Government would do well to make the terms clear by issuing a Press note.

A FICTION.

The present Under-Secretary of State for India has made himself notorious by a glaring lack of knowledge he has displayed on Indian questions, though His Lordship's brief visit to this country appears to have given him a much too exaggerated opinion about his being an authority on the same. In his latest speech he reiterates the well-known fiction, so favoured of the bureaucracy, that the financial position of this country is sound and strong. The President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber refutes this heresy and adds for the benefit of the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett that a balanced budget brought about partly by manipulations of exchange and partly by increased taxation is not at all an index to the financial prosperity of this country. He challenged Earl Winterton to show him any industry, excepting tea and jute industries, which could be said to be prosperous at present. There is an ever-increasing distress of unemployment among the middle classes, an acute depression in trade and industries and an ever present heavy taxation and yet Earl Winterton finds financial prosperity in this land. Verily none are so blind as those who will not see. The "Times of India" recently referred to some esteemed political leaders as Neroes fiddling when Rome was burning. It will be seen from utterances like those of Earl Winterton as to who are the real Neroes. Mr. Tairsee well brought out in his short but powerful speech how the rumoured fixing of the Exchange at 1s. 6d. if proved true would result in an annual loss to this country of Rs. 50 crores. Truly if anything is fiddling it is this.

COMPANY LAW REFORM.

BRITISH COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee appointed at the beginning of last year to consider and report what amendments are desirable in the Companies Act, 1908 to 1917, has produced a unanimous report, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that the recommendations on certain points are not so strong as some critics of the existing system might have wished, says "The Economist." On the question of "share-hawking", the Committee has taken the obvious course of recommending that strong measures be taken for the better protection of the ignorant investor, and suggests "a heavy fine, or in the case of a second or subsequent offence, imprisonment", and that the liability should extend to principals, agents, directors and every person concerned in the management of the company. But on many of the more debatable points of existing company law the phraseology of the report gives evidence of incomplete agreement, with the result that many of the recommendations give an appearance of flabbiness.

On prospectuses the Committee make some observations on which we have been laying stress for years, and which we are glad to see uttered officially. "We consider that the public is entitled to be told the facts which are obviously most relevant for it to know. Their suppression is calculated to mislead the unwary, and although instances may occur where non-disclosure might be justified in view of some exceptional circumstance, we think that even here the public has a right to a full disclosure upon which it can form its own judgment. The practice of giving a statement of average profits or dividends over a period of years without a separate statement for each year is in our view often calculated to mislead, and we therefore recommend that each year's profits or dividend should be separately stated." It is suggested that this information should be given for the three financial years immediately preceding the issue of the prospectus. But why only three years? With regard to "Offers for sale", the Committee consider that where a company issues shares in such circumstances, and the directors know that there is going to be a public offer, they should be under the same liability to see that the public has proper information as they would be if the company itself were issuing a prospectus.

ACCOUNTS.

On the important subject of accounts, the report recommends some important changes, though they fall short of the full programme of reforms which we should like to see. The following are the chief findings under this head:—The law should be altered so as to make the keeping of proper accounts compulsory: the present facilities given to shareholders for obtaining copies of the balance-sheet and directors' and auditors' report are insufficient; in some cases the information given by the accounts is of a scanty nature particularly where assets are so grouped together under one heading that the true position cannot readily be ascertained; the present exemption from filing accounts enjoyed by private companies should be continued; on the question of the publication by holding companies of a consolidated or combined balance-sheet for the whole group of companies the matter should be left to the shareholders to make such requirements as to the form of their company's accounts as they may think proper—undue interference by the legislature in the internal affairs of companies is to be avoided, even if some risk of hardship in individual cases is involved.

Certain recommendations of a limited character, however, are made as to balance-sheets:—(1) Every balance sheet should give such particulars as will disclose the general nature of the liabilities and assets of the company and how the values of the fixed assets have been arrived at. (2) Preliminary expenses and goodwill should be separately stated. (3) If a liability is secured, the fact should be stated, without, however, any obligation to specify the assets on which it is secured. (4) Investments in and loans to or from subsidiary companies should be stated in the balance-sheet separately from all other assets, and the loans should be stated separately from the investments. With regard to holding companies' accounts, it is suggested that it should be provided that where a company holds shares in a subsidiary company a certificate signed by the same persons as sign the balance-sheet should be appended to the balance-sheet of the holding company and filed with it, stating how the aggregate profits and losses of any subsidiary company or companies during the period covered by the accounts have been dealt with in the accounts of the holding company. The Committee point out that in law there is nothing to prevent a holding company from using the dividend received from profit-taking subsidiaries in order to pay a dividend on its own shares without taking into account losses suffered by other subsidiaries, and the effect of this may be that the holding company is paying a dividend at a time when the group as a whole is in debit on the year's working. Although this practice may in general be unsound, particularly if it is continued for any period, "we do not think that any case has been made for prohibiting it altogether. On the other hand, we consider that shareholders and others concerned are entitled to know whether the dividends proposed to be declared by the holding company are justified by the results of the group as a whole." The Committee, however, does not think it desirable that a consolidated or combined balance-sheet should be made compulsory for holding companies. Opinions may differ as to the value of such publication and as to the extent to which the true position may even then be still obscured, but in our view there is a great need for more publicity in the matter of company accounts, which has become the more urgent with the tendency towards trustification in many industries, and we should have liked to see the Committee much more emphatic in this respect.

AUDITORS' POWERS.

The Committee is of opinion that in general the law as it stands with regard to the powers and duties of auditors is satisfactory, and points out that certain of their recommendations on the subject of accounts will strengthen the position of auditors "by giving statutory sanction to what is already the best professional practice."

Among other recommendations we may briefly mention the following:—The removal of certain unnecessary provisions with regard to reduction of capital; power to issue redeemable preference shares, subject to proper safeguards; abolition of the necessity for two meetings for the passing of a special resolution; an amendment in regard to the existing law as to minimum subscription, which has become in practice useless; limitation of underwriting commission to 10 per cent. of nominal share value; prohibition of any contract or provision relieving directors or other officers of their liability for negligence, or breach of duty or breach of trust; information to be given to shareholders as to loans out of the company's funds to directors and others; no undischarged bankrupt to be permitted to be a director of any company without the permission of the Bankruptcy Court.

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

(Continued from page 7).

Yes, he was snoring as usual. There was nothing extraordinary about it.

Q.—Do you wish to suggest anybody gave opium to your husband? A.—No.

Mr. Velani:—I disassociate myself with the remarks made by Mr. Desai.

Coroner: Do you know anything about your husband's financial condition. A.—I know nothing.

WITNESS COLLAPSES.

Mr. Balubhai Desai then cross-examined the witness and Mrs. Sobani was so much exhausted by her examination so far that she felt like collapsing and the Coroner sent for water or soda. Dr. Nunan who was sitting there all along ran at once and gave her a glass of water. After refreshing herself for a couple of minutes replying to Mr. Desai witness said she knew her husband's writing. Witness was then given a half torn envelope which she identified having been written by her husband and said her husband had given that letter on Monday night to be sent to Mr. Hussenbhoy A. Laljee.

Q.—Do you know that Mr. Hussenghoy Laljee was your husband's friend? A.—Yes.

Q.—You also know that he had made arrangement to see Mr. Hussenbhoy Laljee the next day. A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you in the habit of taking norphia injection? A.—No.

Q.—Are you in the habit of using laudanum? A.—I do not know what laudanum is.

Q.—Is it true that some days previous to your husband's death you had purchased some morphia tubes? A.—No.

Coroner: Positive evidence is that what was found in the stomach did not contain morphia or any other such drug.

Mr. Desai:—It is too early for me to disclose my case, Sir.

Mr. Desai to Witness:—Is it true that you have removed a number of morphia tubes after your husband's death? A.—No.

Coroner:—Empty tubes?

Mr. Desai:—No, Sir filled tubes.

Q.—Have you made statements after you gave evidence before the Coroner that you used to bring opium from an old lady for medical purposes. A.—No, I did not make any such statement.

Mr. Velani:—May I have this name Sir?

Coroner: You will have to bring this lady.

Mr. Velani:—They may bring anybody afterwards. It is better to give name first.

Mr. Desai: My learned friend need not be anxious.

Mr. Velani:—I have every reason to be anxious.

Mr. Desai:—You know Mr. Durgadut Bansidhar. A.—I do not know him but he used to come and see my husband. I have never spoken to him.

Q.—You know Mr. Usman, your husband's brother? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did both these persons, viz: Messrs. Durgadut and Usman came to you after you gave evidence before the Coroner in your bungalow?

A.—Mr. Usman stays there.

Q.—Did they come to see you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In your conversation did you say to them that you used to bring opium?

A.—No.

Q.—Is it true that on Monday night your husband and Mr. Navarra commenced dinner at 11 p.m.

A.—I do not remember. I know that we went to bed at 12 midnight.

Q.—I say you retired to bed at 1 a.m.

A.—No.

Q.—Till you retired did you smell opium?

A.—No.

Q.—You wee occupying the same bed that night?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When you got up at 5 a.m. did you notice symptoms of suspicious circumstances?

A.—No. Before he went to sleep he had gone into bath room to wash his mouth.

Q.—After he came from the bath room did you smell opium?

A.—No.

Coroner:—Do you know what the smell of opium is like?

Witness:—Yes, I know it is bitter.

Mr. Desai:—Was it your husband's habit to go to the bath room to wash before retiring to bed?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When you got up at 5 a.m. did you smell anything?

A.—I did not smell his mouth.

Q.—Did you get any smell?

A.—No.

Q.—Before 7-30 a.m. did you touch your husband or aroused him?

A.—My head was on his arm.

Coroner:—What are these questions for?

Mr. Desai:—I do not put these questions merely out of curiosity. They have bearing on the whole aspect.

Q.—When you were so close to him, did you smell his mouth?

A. No.

Q.—After you got up at 5 a.m. did you tell your husband that you could not get sleep because you were frightened?

A.—No.

Coroner:—Who gives this information?

Mr. Desai:—She has made this statement.

Mr. Desai:—Did you say that you had a dream that your husband was struck by some body?

A.—No. I did not say that. He was asleep when I got up.

Q.—Was he patting your head to lull you to sleep?

Q.—That was on the night when he went to sleep at 12 mid-night.

Q.—Was he in the habit of tapping your head?

A.—He was scratching my head.

Q.—Did you make this statement to Durgadut?

A.—No.

Coroner:—Have you ever spoken to Durgadhar after your husband's death?

A.—I spoke to him only about payment of rent.

Q.—After your husband's death how many times did you see Durgadut?

ASKED TO CHANGE STATEMENT.

Only once. He came to my house to tutor me to change the statement which I made to the Coroner in order that it may appear that my husband died accidentally and that there should be no verdict of suicide.

Coroner:—Was he alone tutoring you?

A.—He tutored me in the presence of my husband's brother Mr. Sobani.

Q.—How did he tutor you?

A.—He told me that I should change my statement and say that my husband got up as usual at 5 a.m. and in that case no one would believe that he had taken opium. He also tutored me to say that my husband was in the habit of taking opium and that he had taken an over dose and died.

Q.—Was he a fast friend of your husband?

A.—I do not know that. I only knew that he was my husband's broker.

Q.—During your husband's life time, you never spoke to Durgadut.

A.—No.

Q.—What did you speak to him?

A.—I said that I will sell furniture and pay the rent because Durgadut told me that may husband had left no money.

Q.—Did you ask him how he knew that?

A.—No.

Coroner:—The first inference is that death was due to morphia and the second inference is that witness is a murderess. (Laughter).

Witness:—Mr. Usman also said that my husband did not leave any money.

RENT OVERDUE.

Q.—How did the question of paying rent arise?

A.—We had to shift as the landlord had taken ejectment order. We were compelled to vacate the house on the 15th or 16th of July. Two years' rent was in arrears, viz:: Rs. 5000. Therefore we wanted to sell the furniture.

Q.—You were discussing with Mr. Usman how to pay up?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you say anything in regard to the cause of the death?

A.—No. I did not express any opinion. He is gone, that is sufficient for me.

Q.—So you were indifferent.

Here Mrs. Sobani cried out as she felt the question piercing to her heart.

Coroner:—It is very unfair to ask such questions. I have no voice in the verdict of the jury but I must express my opinion that it is not proper to ask such questions to the witness.

MRS. SOBANI FAINTS.

Witness at this stage began to sob and was much moved, and the Coroner sent her away to his chamber, where she cried loudly.

The Coroner again expressed his opinion that lawyers were paid fees to feel for their clients but he thought they were wasting public time in this case. His duty was to enquire how the deceased came about his death and he would not allow evidence to show possibilities and suspicions.

Further hearing was adjourned till Thursday at 5-30 p.m.

EX-MAHARAJA OF NABHA'S "AT HOME"

Photo by Kinsey Bros.

A flashlight photograph taken at the Rink Theatre Mussoorie, of the "At Home" given by the Ex-Maharaja of Nabha on July 20th in honour of Pt. Motilal Nehru. There were two hundred distinguished guests, Indian and European, present.

SANKLI STREET TRAGEDY

"Chronicle" Photo.

A view of the debris of the Sankli Street building under which six persons were buried alive and lost their lives on Monday morning and ten others sustained serious injuries.

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IDAR STATE SUBJECTS.

COMPLAINT AGAINST PRESENT ADMINISTRATION

A public meeting of the subjects of the Idar State was held under the auspices of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal at Hirabag, Bombay on the 12th instant, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

The meeting was held to consider and press a memorial to be sent to the Governor of Bombay representing the hardships and the ill-treatment to which the Idar subjects were subjected.

Mr. Jamnadas after thanking the Idar people for electing him to preside, said he was struck with the hardships and ill-treatment which the subjects of Idar State were suffering at the hands of its present ruler. He had full confidence that the British Government will do justice to the people by making immediate inquiries into the grievances and granting them redress.

ILL-TREATMENT OF SUBJECTS.

Mr. Manilal H. Mehta explained the substance of the memorial to the audience. In this memorial the people complained of excessive taxation and harassment at the hands of the officials in connection with taxes known as "Patia Vera" and "Nivarsi Vera." He said that the harsh treatment and even serious beating of the people by the officers to extract money from them, was against law and the Bombay Government ought to institute a thorough inquiry into the affairs of the administration.

As regards the holy places and temples and ill-treatment of the people therein, the affidavits annexed to the petition were sufficient even to take the Maharaja to task and he hoped the British Government would steps to stop the mal-administration at once.

A resolution was unanimously passed authorising the Idar Prajakiya Mandal to take the necessary steps to submit the memorial to the Bombay Government on behalf of the Idar subjects.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai then addressed the meeting and asked the Idar people to be bold and to continue their agitation and to try to stand upon their own legs.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting came to an end.

THE SUKKUR BARRAGE PROJECT.

(Continued from page 6).

1917	12.9	9.7	
1918	18.2	16.9	
1919	13.1	12.3	
Average	14.4	12.9	9.7
1920	10.8	9.2	
1921	11.9	11.0	
1922	13.8	12.4	
1923	13.7	13.2	
1924	10.9	10.1	
Average	12.2	11.2	9.2
Fall in 15 years:—			
Feet	2.4	1.9	2.3
Indus	29	23	28

Assuming these figures, many of them sent to me by Sir F. Gebbie and other Engineers in Sindh to be correct, they appear to me to show that Sir F. Gebbie is wrong and that the Zamindars are right.

The lowest single day reading in each period of 5 years is a good indication as to whether the River has risen during the past 20 years.

These readings appear to show a fall of about 2 feet in 15 years.

If the River is not rising as appears to be the case from these figures, and if these figures are anything like correct, the Lower Sind Zamindars have a very strong claim to have the project examined.

Mr. Musto's statement that the level on 1st June now, is much higher than it was on 1st June, ten years ago, is a definite one, but he does not seem to have referred to the gauge-readings, as the following statement shows:—

Year	Gauge reading on 1st June Feet	Year	Gauge reading on 1st June Feet	Rise in 10 years Feet	Fall in 10 years Feet
1910	14.2	1920	9.2		5.0
1911	15.2	1921	12.7		2.5
1912	12.3	1922	12.4	0.1	
1913	15.2	1923	14.7		0.5
1914	10.8	1924	10.1		0.7
Average	13.5		11.8		1.7

These figures appear to indicate a 'fall' of 20 inches in 10 years instead of a great rise, as stated by Mr. Musto.

Is it fair within these figures to tell the Zamindars and the public that the River is rising at Kotri?

At a meeting of the Bengal Arya Samaj on Sunday under the presidency of Babu Hara Gobinda Gupta a resolution was passed, expressing deep sense of indignation at the order of the Bengal Government prohibiting processions on public roads and urging the Government to immediately withdraw such orders.—Free Press.

THE FRAUD EXPOSED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While accepting Mr. Tairsee's view, regarding the necessity of expressing an opinion on the findings of the Currency Commission, your correspondent, "R. G. S.", vainly clutches at a straw, and again charges you by such expressions, as "good journalism does not consist of (in) jumping to conclusions and criticisms on half-truths and vague reports."

What a stupid reasoning is this? You served the public rightly, by your timely leader. He admits that now—though he was formerly out to rebuke you for that—and 'after this apologia', again lapses into using the above words. He asks us to let go 'past history', and himself 'begins' to interpret the same to his own satisfaction. What a perverse way of advice?

The Commission's findings are clear:—

1. The Exchange to be fixed at 1s. 6d.
2. Gold Exchange Standard to be retained. No Gold Currency for India.

Are these facts not clear to your correspondent? Then, why indulge in past history—of the Chamber and the big guns of cotton and finance, accepting the personnel of the Commission?

Let "R. G. S." give us his views on the "findings", instead of indulging in empty fight.

My suggestion is that, we should carry on an intense agitation on "The Great Fraud" perpetrated on India, not only in Indian papers, but also in the English Press, as well as in the big organs of Finance and Commerce in New York, which controls and forms the public opinion of the civilized world.—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Girgaon, Bombay, July 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 27.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77|3

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101-12

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102.10

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|3

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|6

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-9

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106|13

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107|14

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108|15

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113|5

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.

Rs. 85

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 87|15

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, July 26.

Hongkong Bank £129 1/2
Chartered Bank £21 1/2
National Bank £49
P and O Bank £9 1/2
Eastern Bank £5 7/8

BIJAPUR NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, July 26.

In a number of villages of the district serious damage has been caused by heavy rains during the last month. But the whole district except these few villages is in need of rains. It seems that the district officers have not as yet directed their attention to damages caused by rains in those villages.

The "Karnatak Vaibhava" has been restarted by Mr. Hanumanta Rao Mohare to the satisfaction many politically minded people. The paper in its leading article of the first issue has exposed the hollowness of the politics of the non-Brahmin Party. It says that the party is based on sordid selfishness and self-aggrandisement.

RID YOURSELF OF DYSPEPTIC MISERY

Your stomach controls your life, affects your mental outlook, and makes or mars not only your own happiness, but that of those near and dear to you. Trace almost any disorder and you will find it commences in the stomach; headache, sleeplessness, sickness, blood and skin troubles, pain after eating—these and a hundred other complaints call for care of the stomach as the sole effective remedy. To be rid of stomach misery you can do no better than take simple, harmless, inexpensive 'Bisurated' Magnesia, a remedy prescribed by doctors and used in hospitals. It stops stomach pain instantly, prevents fermentation, and quickly restores the digestion to health and strength. It is used the world round, costs but little at any chemist's for either powder or tablet form, and is the stomach sufferer's staunchest friend. Try it to-day but see the registered trade marks 'Bisurated' and 'Bismag' on the wrapper, as this ensures you getting the one and only 'Bisurated' Magnesia that is used all over the world.

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27th April 1926

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Cairo, Capt. M. P. Lothian
9th March 1926

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Shanghai, L. Jouraval
19th Octbr 1925

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Germany, J. Hammond
24—6—25

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Bareilly, C. Earle
12th Septr. 1925.

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RIGHTS OF VATANDAR PRIESTS.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. BOLE'S BILL

As a protest against the Hindu Religious Ceremonial Emoluments Bill introduced by Mr. Bole into the Legislative Council, a representation, signed by 600 Brahmins and non-Brahmins, has been sent to the Secretary to the Legislative Council, Poona. The signatories of the representation, therein, say:

The first reading of the Bill was hurried through the Council at the Budget Session, and was not published in the "Government Gazette" before the first reading as is uniformly done in the case of all bills introduced into the Legislative Council with the result that the Bill has not received adequate publicity and public consideration. The bill affects the religious and social life of the Hindus, it seeks to deprive an important class in the Hindu community of the rights and privileges which it has enjoyed from times immemorial. Such a procedure of getting through important religious and social legislature is to be highly deprecated. It should be obvious to every thinking person that no such legislation should be introduced without full public discussion, and without inviting the opinions of representative individuals and public bodies. In connection with Mr. Bole's Bill, no attempt has been made to invite such opinions. This is a serious defect in the procedure adopted with regard to the Bill. The urgency of the Bill is neither so obvious nor so strong as its far reaching consequences.

DEFECTS OF THE BILL.

The most patent and serious defect of the Bill—a defect, which ought to weigh with every impartial person—is that it is a piece of class legislation, pure and simple. It is avowedly aimed at Hindu Vatandar priests. But the Hindu Vatandar priests are not the only persons who are connected with religious ceremonies and enjoy certain Vatandar rights with regard thereto. There are, besides other persons, for example, the barbers, and the Guravs, who also enjoy Vatandar rights and are entitled to religious ceremonial emoluments. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Bole should have excluded these classes from the purview of the Bill. Mr. Bole is known to be a prominent member of the non-Brahmin community, he is reported to have strong sympathies with the Satyashodhak movement. That such a person is the author of the Bill and that he has deliberately excluded other Vatandar castes from the operation of the Bill and confined it to Hindu Vatandar priests, who are, of course all Brahmins, raises a strong suspicion that, in introducing it, he has been inspired by no other feeling than that of hatred of the Brahmin community. If he had so framed his Bill as to make it apply to all Vatandars, who claim religious ceremonial emoluments, his 'bona fides' would have been above suspicion. As it is, however, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the actuating motive of the Bill is nothing but the hatred of the Brahmins for which some non-Brahmins have, of late, made themselves notorious.

The Bill is a serious interference with the religious life, customs, traditions and institutions of the Hindus. The institution of hereditary Vatandar Priests is an old and time honoured one. It has always been popular and highly respected. There has been no demand for such Bill on the part of an important and large section of the non-Brahmin community, and we feel no doubt whatever that the vast bulk of the non-Brahmin community, still cherish such a strong faith in old religious customs and institutions that they will abhor the idea of getting their religious ceremonies performed by makeshift priests, who may belong to any caste whatever.

PRIESTS' RIGHTS.

It is well-known that the religious ceremonial emoluments to which Hindu priests are entitled are in the nature of property rights, and it would be most iniquitous and oppressive if such rights are confiscated for no fault whatever of the priests. To confiscate property rights is bad in itself, to confiscate them without compensation is worse still and it will be aggravating the wrong which the bill will undoubtedly do to Vatandar Hindu priests, if the Legislative Council light-heartedly passes it without making provision for awarding proper and adequate compensation to those Vatandar priests whose property rights will be interferred with.

The Hindu society is organised from times immemorial on the principle of Chaturvarnya, and its efficacy for harmony and stability, is proved by long experience extending over thousands of years. Mr. Bole's Bill is a serious interference with the religious thought and life of the Hindus and as such goes against the promise of religious neutrality and non-interference repeatedly given by the Government. If the bill is passed and His Excellesey the Governor does not veto it, there will be a general and profound feeling among the Hindus that the British Government have abandoned their policy of religious neutrality, treating the promises as mere scraps of paper.

NECESSITY OF PRIESTHOOD.

There is one more consideration which, we deem it our duty to place before the Government and Legislative Council. The necessity of priesthood for a society is universally acknowledged and it is but right that religious ceremonies should be performed by a recognised priest. It is true, that in India priesthood is confined to one particular caste but that is due to the peculiar social and religous organisation of the Hindus. Mr. Bole's bill will effect in the long run a revolutionary change in the Hindu Society. It will enable people to get their ceremonies performed by persons who may not be priests at all, or who may be mere temporary priests called as such for the time being.

We understand that the Bill is under the consideration of the select committee and that the committee has not yet reported thereon. We therefore request that this representation may be placed before the select committee and also on the Council table.

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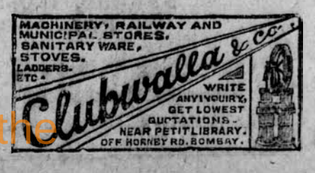
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